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COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD.

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LEVI CHURCH, EDITOR.

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To double the circulation of the RURAL WORLD annually is an ambition of the Publishers. It requires new subscribers to do this, and in order to secure them, every present subscriber is constituted an agent to assist in that effort. The price of the RURAL WORLD is one dollar per year, which is cheap, considering the quantity and quality of the matter and paper used, but to accomplish our purpose we will allow every subscriber to send a new name with his own for one dollar, and he may add additional NEW names at fifty cents each, which is less than the actual cost of the paper. Renewals in no case will be received for less than one dollar unless accompanied by the name of a new subscriber.

A. NELSON IS DEAD.

Mr. Nelson was 71 years of age. He was one of the leading citizens of Lafayette County and one of the greatest fruit growers in south Missouri. He was born in Oneida County, New York; he lived in Buffalo twenty-three years, where he was engaged in lake and canal transportation and farming. He came to Lebanon in 1883 as manager of the Omark Plateau Land Company, which had purchased 150,000 acres of land in Lafayette and adjoining counties, which position he held at the time of his death. He was a member of the State Board of Agriculture, having been appointed some time ago by Gov. Dockery. He has been treasurer of the Missouri State Horticultural Society for eight years, and during all of the period of his residence in Missouri he has taken an active part in the work of the society, and in advancing the fruit-growing industry of Missouri. Few men have had so potent an influence in this work.

In the death of Treasurer Nelson and Vice-President Miller, one following so close after the other, the State Horticultural Society has suffered great loss.

THE FARM WATER SUPPLY.

The farm water supply is a matter of very great importance, and one that does not receive the attention it should. It is the generally accepted opinion that a great drawback in Missouri and other western prairie states is lack of water. It is true, we do not have, in the prairie sections, as many springs as are found in rocky and mountainous sections, but we have the means of providing an abundant farm water supply that is even better than water from many springs and wells, being free from mineral and other impurities, which water in its passage through soils will gather. No water in nature is so pure as that from the clouds, the first few minutes after rainfall. This gathered into properly constructed cisterns affords a supply of water unequalled in healthfulness by that of springs or deep living wells.

A cistern 10 feet in diameter and 15 feet deep will hold about 250 barrels of water. The roof of an ordinary house will collect that amount of water in the course of a year of normal water fall.

In many sections of our state the clay is so tenacious that no cementing is needed; only a stone wall is required to prevent the clay wall crumbling and caving in.

If cementing is needed, it would be well to line the cistern thoroughly with hard brick both bottom and sides. If the brick is well cemented there will seldom be any trouble by scaling off. When cemented on clay in very large cisterns the curvature of the walls is so slight that the cement is apt to be forced off in spots by the pressure of seepage water from without if the cistern be partly empty.

In making a large cistern, say 14 feet in diameter, the arch should have at least five feet of spring. If the walls are not brick lined care should be exercised in making a safe and solid base for the arch. In this case, as it would have to rest on clay, take a strip of siding and bend it inside the cistern, when the digging is finished, and carefully mark along its edge a line around the wall of the cistern, about six feet below the surface, as the base of the arch. Cut the sides down to this line, eight inches back, leaving the offset for the base of the arch to rest upon, sloping up and out from the cistern about 22 degrees. Cut out this base as carefully as a carpenter would fit a piece of timber, so as not to loosen a particle of clay the arch is to rest upon. The rains will come in due time, and

THE MISSOURI DAIRY MEETING.

The Twelfth Annual Meeting of the Missouri State Dairy Association, held last week at Palmyra, Mo., was, to tell the story in three words, a grand success. Not one of the eleven meetings previously held came anywhere near it, taking it in all respects. It was a revelation to many to the good people of Palmyra who notwithstanding that they had worked hard to make the meeting successful locally, had not realized the extent of the dairy industry of the state and the high character of those engaged in it; to the dairymen and women of the state, though citizens of Missouri, to be shown such open-handed and hearty hospitality, and to the visitors from other states to see such manifestation of enthusiasm in dairy work and such evidence of intelligence and up-to-date knowledge of the business as was shown in the papers and discussions and proven in the exhibits of butter and cheese.

Of the 50 entries of butter and cheese not one, we believe, got a score below 90. The highest score on butter was 97, obtained by the Blue Valley Creamery entry, St. Joseph, Mo., and winning for the buttermaker, C. J. Walker, not only the gold medal for the highest scoring creamery butter, but also the custody for the coming year of the challenge silver cup. Not only was this a great victory for a young creamery, but a distinct and fitting tribute to the farm separator, for the Blue Valley Creamery is being operated entirely on that system. Messrs. Walker Bros., respectively manager and buttermaker, and W. W. Marple, promoter of the enterprise, have reason to be proud of their success, and the farmers of Northwest Missouri are to be congratulated for having such an institution accessible to them.

In this connection we must mention Mr. Marple's paper entitled "Why Not Missouri?" This was presented at the first night session and it deeply stirred the audience that had filled the hall to overflowing. The paper was so replete with facts, sparkling in its humor, touching in its pathos, that it at once became the keynote of the convention, and all during the remainder of the meeting could be heard the query "Why Not Missouri?" and in tones that made the blood of all Missourians tingle and made them determine that Missouri should soon be put in the rank as a dairy state that her natural advantages and the intelligence of her people entitle her to.

We cannot at this time attempt to give the proceedings in detail; these will be given in later issues. Suffice it to say now that the people of Palmyra, including Mayor Ousley, Representative T. W. Hawkins, Senator H. Clay Heather, the newspaper men, merchants and everybody just made it their business to see that the visitors individually and collectively had a pleasant and profitable time. To show that the interest in the meeting throughout the county of Marion was deep we only need to refer to the fact that in competition for a \$25 Jersey heifer, given by Messrs. Settles & Settles, one little boy, Elmer Young, secured more than 1,300 signatures of Marion county people to a paper promising that they would, unless prevented by sickness or business, attend the meeting. Other boys and girls secured large numbers of signatures. It was by such enterprise and work that Palmyra has the credit of having had in her midst the most successful meeting of the Missouri State Dairy Association ever held.

That the Honorable Norman J. Colman, president of the Association, was unable because of illness, to be present at the meeting, was the occasion of many regrets, and at the closing session a resolution expressing regret and sympathy was adopted.

FARMING DEMANDS TRAINING.

Professional men, artisans, in fact, all business activities are demanding that their pursuits shall be conducted by minds that have a peculiar fitness for them. Not according to the ancient fallacy of a less enlightened age (which might be dubbed a relic of barbarism), just because they were born doctors, lawyers, teachers, financiers, or even farmers, but from the logical, reasonable standpoint that they are fitted for them by a proper knowledge of them, and a mental training which will enable them to use the knowledge which has been gained in reference to any line of work in a philosophical, scientific and practical way. Unless information be thus acquired and guided the old time lucky or unlucky man will abound. When any profession, business or activity is followed in such a game-of-chance manner, we are not fully justified in expecting to find our unfortunate unlucky man (who is always bemoaning his fate and expecting our commiseration for his misfortunes) in the majority?

No one for a single instance calls in question the absolute need of years of scholastic and mental training to be followed by a prescribed course for the one who is going to engage in a life work that will be guided by M. D., LL. D. or D. D., and I believe to these celebrated "Ds" are indebted for the lengthening, widening and deepening conviction on the popular mind that hand guided by

THE VALUE OF FARM MANURES IN TIME OF DROUGHT.

Editor RURAL WORLD: When farmers haul out farm manures upon their soil they usually do so for the purpose of adding plant food. The result of their work is larger yield of crops, and they naturally conclude that the plants secured food from the manure which they could not obtain from the soil. It is doubtful if the majority of them think any further upon the subject. The fact is, however, that the plant food added is not the largest factor in the value of manures. The effect of the humus produced by manures upon the other sources of plant food in the soil, the improvement of the mechanical condition of the soil and the reservoir found for moisture by manures together with their effect upon moisture conservation, are all very potent factors in determining the real value of manures. The effect upon the moisture content of the soil during drought is of itself of sufficient importance to pay for the hauling of the manures, even if they did not add any plant food to the soil.

While connected with the Kansas Experiment Station it became the duty of the writer to determine the moisture in the soil of various fields just before the termination of the extreme drought last summer. Some of the results of this investigation are very interesting when considered in connection with the subject of this article. On an upland slope is an orchard which was heavily manured last fall and a cover crop of rye was grown in it during the winter. In the spring the ground was thoroughly disced. It was again disced after the heavy rains in the early part of April, and the discing was repeated after a light rain, which fell in May, and after another light rain in the early part of June. About July 25, after a period of seventy days without enough rain at any time to wet the soil three inches deep, the first fifteen inches in depth of the soil of the orchard contained 16.5 per cent of moisture.

In the professional and commercial world a man may be one-sided in his information and be prosperous, but a successful farmer must be the all-round man in education. His activity in the vegetable world demands that he have a knowledge of plant life, and "As sure as morning follows the knowledge of insect life must follow that of plant life." Then in his management of horses and cattle it would seem positively essential that he understand anatomy and veterinary science.

"My horse is sick," reports Farmer A. "What seems to be the trouble?" says Farmer B. "I don't know," replies the owner of the horse. The poor animal suffers and perhaps dies because of the ignorance of its owner. Would that the suffering horse could voice his sentiments in condemnation of his master's almost criminal ignorance. The stock and crops have to be taken to the markets, and here is required the scientific principles that will enable them to analyze, investigate and test by experiments in their own farming operations these principles.

The pleasure as well as profit derived from pursuing business on fixed scientific principles, rather than on the hit-and-miss plan, and more often miss than hit, will more than compensate for the effort to acquire such information. Let us no more deride the scientific farmer, who is really the only practical one. We concede without discussion that the student who pursues such a course will not return to the farm a full-fledged farmer with a touch like that of Midas that will convert at once all the farm products into gold. What medical, law or divinity school gives us the complete professional man? But mental training will enable him to investigate and seek for the whys and wherefores, causes and effects, and, in fact, give to the world a thinking farmer.

There are among farmers, too, many apologies for the avocation. If conscious that your calling is a degrading one, better seek another. Such expressions as "Oh, he is a farmer" or "Well, he married a farmer," betray the estimate in which the calling is esteemed. Who is to be censured for such public opinion? Farmers themselves possess the power to turn the current of the tide of popular opinion in their favor—individuals do so, and the entire class has the same privilege.

Farmers, honor your avocation with the conscious dignity to which it is entitled by demanding that the farming population be educated, cultivated and versed in agricultural science; then will you bequeath to posterity a national affluence and intelligence nurtured in the pure life of the pure air of the country home, whose value can never be calculated in cold, hard dollars and but partially measured in its richness of heart-blessings and home joys to the rural life.

OKLAHOMA NOTES.

Editor RURAL WORLD: We have had no rain to speak of since my last, but plenty of wind. It has blown at a furious rate the last three days, and is still at it with but little indication of a let-up. There are flying clouds passing hastily along the horizon and occasionally a few stray ones, obscuring the light of the sun to-day. These indications, together with quite a sultry atmosphere part of the time, inspired a hope within us that it may possibly rain within a few days, or turn a "norther," or do both. We need rain. The wind is drying out the soil rapidly, injuring the growth of wheat to some extent, although it is looking well and promises, with some moisture distributed occasionally, to make a fine winter pasture.

My husband means to put a cross fence through the farm, thereby fencing off the wheat and also alfalfa from the corn field, as he wishes to pasture the latter first, and to turn on to the wheat pasture about Christmas. Will the health of the cattle be endangered from grazing on the alfalfa by that time? We have had no experience with it for grazing purposes. A gentleman told us recently that it will bloat the cattle and would kill them to keep them on it constantly. Will some one who has had experience with alfalfa as a pasture kindly tell us whether this would be the result at that time of year?

My husband has gone to town to-day to purchase woven wire to fence a hog pasture. We have lost four fine hogs since we came here, probably from keeping them confined in dry pens. These hogs would have weighed on an average 250 pounds each, which if sold at 5 cents per pound would have netted us \$75. This is enough to pay for 250 rods. Quite a loss, but you know that old saying about the school of experience. Well, we have learned the lesson well, and will discontinue the task of raising hogs in dry, dusty pens. Of course we gave them plenty of fresh water to drink and mud holes to "bathe" in, and a diet of corn and alfalfa and a slop once a day made of shorts and wheat bran—but they needed green food, especially the brood sows and growing hogs. We are honestly ashamed of this year's hog record. We are old readers of the RURAL WORLD, besides have had considerable experience with hogs, and knew our hogs could not do well enclosed in those dry pens, shut off from green food during this hot, extremely hot summer. And what is our excuse? Waiting for a reduction in the price of wire. In the spring we could have gotten it for about 22 cents, now 28 cents—a reduction of 4 cents on the rod. Procrastination is, we often repeat, the thief of time, but we do not allow the same fellow to squander our hard earned cash any too frequently?

We had our first frost, which proved to be light, the night of October 13, damaging the tender tops of tomato and sweet potato vines, almost entirely wiping our Irish potato patch out of existence. We went to work before the sun was up and cut the vines off our sweet potatoes and proceeded to dig them. We gathered from one-quarter of an acre 19 bushels of nice potatoes, very few real small ones, and I picked up some that weighed three pounds each. I sent two of them to our doctor's wife, who is a north Missouri lady, and she says they are the largest sweet potatoes she ever saw. She arrived here, I believe, some time last June. You see she didn't see that one little boy told me his papa raised here one year. He said these three-pounders were small potatoes beside that one. "Why," says he, "that one was as big as that water bucket," and that bucket holds three gallons. How is that for a Pott country potato tale. Come on, "Western reader," if you have dug your potatoes, let us hear from you.

Our little peanut patch is yielding well. We will have 2½ or 3 bushels of peanuts. These, with the abundance of hickory nuts and walnuts, Oscar has stowed away for winter use, will be a great source of enjoyment to this little Pott country family. He also has as his share of the corn crop about two bushels in the ear of popcorn, which I will use in making a very toothsome article in the form of popcorn balls during the winter.

During the kindness of a friend we received a few days ago the tenth annual report of the Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station, which we are reading and studying with profit. Every farmer in Oklahoma should possess one of these reports. It is replete with good practical knowledge from beginning to end. Address Oklahoma Experiment Station, Stillwater.

USES OF FARM PONDS.

Editor RURAL WORLD: Farm ponds are made and designed mostly for watering stock, but are sometimes made useful in other ways, among them are the hatching and growing of a good quality of fish for table use. In this way a large family can in a short time have all they wish to eat, and some to give their less fortunate neighbors. There is pleasure in looking after the welfare of the fishes. The material for the dam we get above in the place to be occupied by the pond. The size of the pond can be regulated by the size of the dam.

The farmer is fortunate that has a good large pond. My first pond I designed mostly for pleasure, such as boating, fishing, skating, ice for summer use and picnics. I have a row of ornamental trees on each side of the dam, and a driveway between the rows of trees. There are a few trees in other places close to the pond. Seats and swings can be placed in desirable places. If the trees on the dam can be placed

DO WE NEED EDUCATION?

Editor RURAL WORLD: It is little wonder that it should be difficult to grow grasses and clovers in the South, if one examines the bare and gullied hillsides on which the attempts are made. Treat these same hillsides with cowpeas and plow them under and make the soil friable and store it with fertility, and the trouble, so long a bugbear to the development of stock husbandry quickly disappears. The remedy seems simple enough, but it has not been generally practiced because of the belief that the crop of cowpeas plowed under, which really represented an investment, will not yield a profitable interest. It has been deemed the better policy to waste more in the purchase of grass seed, considering a period of years, than several crops of peas would be worth and still no pastures and meadows have been obtained. It is not true that something were done to counteract such a disastrous policy, and how can it be accomplished, except by teaching men to think, and is not that the true import of all education?

The average yield of wheat in the South is about nine bushels per acre, notwithstanding the fact that a great many farmers annually obtain from 25 to 35 bushels per acre. About 1,500,000 acres are sown in wheat in Tennessee, the annual production being about 13,000,000 bushels. There is sufficient land cultivated to easily produce 26,000,000 bushels. What is the matter with the majority of the wheat growers? Is it the soil or is it the treatment of the soil? It must be the latter by reason of the large crops obtained on many farms. It is obvious that the state could easily produce 26,000,000 bushels of wheat more than it now does, which at the present market price, 75 cents, would be \$19,500,000. Is not this an expensive tribute to ignorance? It is enough money to educate all the farmers' boys in the state, and not only show them how to improve the yield and quality of their wheat at practically the same expenditure of time and labor as at present, but make them equally skillful in the handling of other farm crops. Education holds the key to the situation.

The major portion of the beef cattle produced in the South, and in the Southeast particularly, is shipped out as stockers for winter feeding in the state further north, in spite of the fact that a profit of from \$6 to \$8 per head could be made by feeding them at home, exclusive of the droppings, which when the animals are fed on cotton seed meal are very rich. Feeding these cattle at home means much to the Southern farmer, as it opens up the way for the reclaiming of his worn out land.

Swine are generally fed on whole corn or on crushed corn and cob meal with the exception of a few who feed on a mixture of shorts and wheat bran compared with one of skim milk, crushed corn and cob meal, the difference in profits may amount to \$1.46 per head; if a man were feeding 100 hogs, he would lose \$146. It is often said that hog feeding is unprofitable. Under such circumstances it is not surprising, and it is no wonder that stock husbandry does not develop as it should when laboring under such manifest disadvantages.

One hundred instances could be multiplied to show the infinite value of education for the farmer, but it is not necessary. The thoughtful man must realize its importance. This little article is not written in a spirit of criticism, nor to show inherent weaknesses. If it should make any farmer to thinking and cause them to realize how vitally dependent the success of their avocation is on intelligent methods which an education provides, it will have served its purpose.

NEWTON CO. (MO.) NOTES.

Editor RURAL WORLD: The first farmers' institute that was ever held in Granby was held Tuesday and Wednesday of this week, and was a grand success. Regardless of the fact that the farmers were very busy there was a good attendance each day. The first day we had lectures by Professors H. J. Waters and E. K. Eklie. Prof. Waters lectured on "Blended Rations for Stock." Prof. Eklie followed, his subject being "The Selection and Feeding of the Dairy Herd." Hon W. T. Carlington and C. D. Lyon of Ohio held forth on the second day. C. D. Lyon's subject was, "Improving and Keeping up the Fertility of the Soil." A good crowd listened attentively to both lectures, and I had much pleasure in meeting Mr. Lyon, as I had read his letters so long in the RURAL WORLD.

The grain, fruit and vegetable display was good considering the conditions. Taken all in all the institute was a profitable meeting to those that attended, and I hope we may be so fortunate as to get another.

THE CROPS—Wheat was a most excellent crop and is being largely held by the farmers to feed their stock. Corn, oats, flax and potatoes were almost a total failure. Turnip seed was sown in abundance, but did not germinate well, and the weeds took many patches. Our peach and apple crop was fine. The good wheat crop induced the farm-

THE YIELD OF CORN.

Lowest on Record—Only 16.4 Bushels Per Acre. Washington, November 11.—The preliminary estimate of the average yield per acre of corn, as issued in the monthly report of the statistician of the department of agriculture, is 16.4 bushels, as compared with an average yield of 25.3 bushels per acre in 1900 and 1909, and a ten-year average ever recorded for this crop, being 23 bushels per acre below the yield of 1881, which has stood for twenty years as the lowest on record. The indicated yield in bushels per acre in the seven principal states is as follows: Ohio, 23.1; Indiana, 19.8; Illinois, 21.4; Iowa, 25; Missouri, 10.1; Kansas, 1.5, and Nebraska 14.1. Of the twenty-three states having 1,000,000 acres or upward in corn, all but Pennsylvania, Virginia and Michigan report an average yield per acre below their respective ten-year averages. The general average as to quality is 73.7 per cent, as compared with 85.5 per cent in November last, and 87.2 per cent in November, 1909. It is estimated that 4.5 per cent of the corn crop of 1909 was still in the hands of farmers on November 1, 1901, as compared with 4.1 per cent of the crop of 1909 in farmers' hands on November 1, 1900, and 5.9 per cent of that of 1898, in hand November 1, 1899.

Preliminary estimate of the yield per acre of potatoes is 69.9 bushels, against an average yield per acre of 80.8 in 1900, 83.6 in 1909, and a ten-year average of 73.7. The present indicated yield per acre is the lowest since 1890. Of the states having 50,000 acres or upward in potatoes, all except Michigan and Maine report a yield per acre comparing unfavorably with their ten-year averages. Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska report less than one-half, and Missouri less than one-fourth of an average crop. The average as to quality is 78.4 per cent, as compared with 88.1 in November last, and 91.4 in November, 1909.

The preliminary estimate of the average yield per acre of hay is 1.23 tons, against an average yield of 1.23 tons in 1900, 1.35 tons in 1909, and a ten-year average of 1.28 tons. While more than three-fourths of the seventeen states and territories for which comparative data are available report a yield per acre in excess of their respective ten-year average, such important states as Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, Texas and Arkansas are included in the region reporting less favorably. The average as to quality is 91.9 per cent, against 89.7 per cent in November last, and 93.8 per cent in November, 1909.

ARKANSAS LETTER.

Editor RURAL WORLD: Since my last writing, Oct. 8, we have had continued fine weather and no frost, which indeed was a blessing for the cotton grower. Cotton is yielding past all expectations. At the first picking every grower was satisfied with a half a crop, and now it is nearly a full one, and better cotton has not been picked for several seasons. Farmers are well pleased, even with a lower price, as the extra yield will more than balance. The other day I had a talk with one of our prominent merchants, and he said that he had never seen more money among the farmers than at the present time. Only a few years ago a person could, on his rounds among the farmers, read on their faces discontent, hard times, despair and all hopes gone of ever seeing better times again. But truly, it came as an old cotton broker told me one day, while standing on the street in Fort Smith watching the many wagons laden with cotton lining up in the wagon yard across the street. While talking about cotton he asked: "Do you see the spoke in that wheel that is down there, the lowest one? No matter which way the wheel will turn that spoke will have to go up. That is the way with cotton," he said, "right now," the staple selling that day at 4½ cents. Only a short time thereafter cotton did go up, and it was a God's blessing to the Southern farmer. It seems the good old times are here again. This country is seeing prosperity as it has never seen before. Not alone on berries, fruit, hogs and cotton was there a good deal of money made, but the bees did their share as well, contributing to the welfare of the people.

L. A. DEEDEN.

Success in a practical pursuit like agriculture depends largely on the extent of our knowledge, and still more upon our power of applying it under various circumstances.

Horticulture

TRIBUTES TO JUDGE MILLER.

Editor RURAL WORLD: If he who causes two blades of grass to grow where but one grew before is a benefactor, how much more he who for more than half a century labored to increase and improve our fruits, which are at once a delicacy and a necessity, and who succeeded in originating and developing fruits that are a delight to the taste and health to the body.

Such a one was Judge Samuel Miller, whose kind words and fatherly advice have been such a comfort to thousands of his admirers.

Now that he is gone from us forever, it is a comfort to know that almost daily we partake of fruits that have in one way or another passed his test, inspection or commendation, and we are proud to know that some of the plants that give us this fruit came directly from his hands.

In choosing his life work he chose well. He who enters life in business in partnership with nature and nature's God forms a triple alliance that is invincible. Mistakes will be made and disappointments come, but when the last balance has been cast, he will find that his blessings have been more than can be numbered, and his lot in life has been a pleasant and successful one, and at the last moment earth will receive into her bosom all that is mortal, and his spirit will go to the God who gave it.

C. A. BIRD.
Vernon Co., Mo.

Editor RURAL WORLD: It is with most sincere regret I noted in the RURAL WORLD the death of Judge Miller. It is given to but few men to have lived a life so useful to so many others as has been his. It is quite 35 years ago when the writer first began receiving horticultural instructions from his writings, and from first to last they were invariably valuable, interesting and instructive. He had a jolly, simple nature, and could give and take a joke with great good humor. He made firm friends as fast as they came to him. His death is a severe loss to Missouri.

J. G. KINDER.

Editor RURAL WORLD: With deep regret and sorrow we read the sad news in the RURAL WORLD that our dear old friend, Judge Samuel Miller, the great and noble horticulturist, has been called away.

JOSEPH BACHMAN.
Altus, Ark.

HORTICULTURAL TALKS.

GATHER FALLEN FRUIT.—Now is the time to begin fighting insects and fungi for the next year's crop. All decaying fruit that may be found on the ground should be gathered and destroyed, also dried mummies that may be hanging to the trees; leaves should either be plowed under or burned. Burning leaves in a vineyard has been found very effective as a preventive of rot. In doing so, however, care must be exercised that vines are not injured by fire.

PRUNE THE VINEYARD.—Those who have the time may safely employ it by pruning their vineyards, as the wood is now thoroughly ripened, even though there may be a good many leaves hanging. Where vines are liable to be injured by severe cold they should be laid down to the ground.

RASPBERRY WORK.—It is still not too late to layer tips; results depending upon weather. If dead wood has not been removed it may be done now. It is considered best not to prune raspberries until toward spring.

CURRENTS AND GOOSEBERRIES.—These should be planted in the fall, for if deferred until spring, the plants are liable to start growth before soil is dry enough to work, and consequently may not do as well as if planted when perfectly dormant.

Fall planting of raspberries is also advisable, providing it is done late enough to allow tips to have made a good growth. Fall planting of trees is also providing the work is correctly done. Place roots as nearly as possible in their natural position; that is, as they grew in the nursery, and when fairly covered with earth tramp very firmly. Soil should not be very dry.

STORING KEIFFER PEARS.—In going through the orchard you may find some Keiffers still hanging to the trees as sound and hard as ever. If these are wrapped in paper and stored in a dark cool cellar they will keep until January, at which time they will be found perfectly soft to the core and almost equal in quality to a Bartlett, and will be enjoyed more by the consumer, more than though they were Bartlett's in season. The Keiffer is a good pear in spite of all that has been said against it, and those who know how to handle it will always make it pay. The Keiffer has been a great money maker in the past, but whether or not it will continue to be so is a question that no one can answer, but the way it is being planted all over the country is enough to cause one to stop and think before following suit.

WEDDING STRAWBERRIES.—If you have an old strawberry bed that is worth holding over, it should have your attention now by way of removing all perennial plants that are not supposed to bear strawberries.

Sweet potato vines make excellent hay. My cows prefer it to the best timothy, and there is much more in it for them. Aside from the value of the vines as feed, it is a great advantage in removing them from the field, thus avoiding the hindrance in putting in the following

What does a chimney do to a lamp?

MACBETH'S is the making of it.

My name on every one.

If you'll send your address, I'll send you the Index to Lamps and their Chimneys, to tell you what number to get for your lamp.

MACBETH, Pittsburgh.

season's crop. As even when vines are plowed under after harvesting the crop they do not rot sufficiently to avoid interference in the spring.

North Alton, Ill. EDWIN H. RIEHL.

INFLUENCE OF ELEVATION ON THE APPLE.

Editor RURAL WORLD: The beneficial influence of elevation to the successful grower, bearing in mind the qualities of the apple, is a matter not receiving near the attention of horticulturists generally that it deserves.

In Northwestern Arkansas, in the counties of Benton, Washington and Madison, the apple succeeds remarkably. The color, flavor and size of fruit cannot be excelled. Here the elevation is approximately 2,500 feet. Due east from this point 150 miles, in Green, Randolph and Howard counties, where the elevation of the bottom lands is only about 300 feet, or 2,000 feet less, the apple does not succeed, though in the same parallel of latitude. There is no appreciable difference in the character of the soil on the uplands, nor does the character of the timber growth show any great difference, proving that to elevation alone can be the wonderful success of apple culture in the former section be attributed.

We hear a lot about the great "Big Red Apple" country of south Missouri. Without wishing to reflect upon the motives of those who for advertising purposes started this slogan about that section for profitable apple growing, the fact remains and is tacitly admitted by the best posted horticulturists in Missouri, that this so-called Big Red Apple section is just about the poorest section of upland Missouri in which to grow red apples.

It is at least 100 miles south of the southern edge of the apple tree belt, and whatever advantage it possesses is purely of elevation. It certainly hasn't the soil. The drainage is perfectly imperfect, perfect, you might say, "not old saying that an apple tree can't stand wet feet is perhaps true enough back east, in soil that must be under drained to produce profitably; but upland Missouri doesn't need under draining to carry off surplus water. What the Missouri orchard needs is a drain or something that will bring moisture to it, and these "big red apple" orchards of the Ozarks, especially. Our apple trees will not stand dry feet, that is the great trouble with the "big red apple" country. For proof of this take a tour and carefully inspect the orchards of Howell and adjoining counties. If you find any orchard, planted ten years or more, where two-thirds of the trees are still alive, then you are a good hunter and deserve a chrome.

I am willing to admit that this section does and will continue to produce more apples than any other section of Missouri, but the reason is that they plant about ten times as many trees as any other section. All the same, the owners of these trees know how much this section has been over praised as an apple country.

To those who really desire to know the exact center of the apple tree belt of Missouri, I will assure them, and they can find abundance of proof of the fact, that the current of the Missouri river is exactly the center of the apple belt. There is no spot in Missouri outside of a ten-mile radius from that stream that is as good for apples as can be found within that limit, and the farther you go from that center either way the poorer your success will be in growing big red apples.

The noted Loess deposit lands of the Missouri river are unsurpassed anywhere for fruit culture of any kind, and especially the apple. Trees are longer lived, larger, more productive and harder than in any other section of the state.

While the elevation, though considerable, is not so great as in the Ozark region, the climate is more suitable to the apple, and its keeping qualities very much better.

J. G. KINDER.
St. Louis Co., Mo.

NEBRASKA FRUIT NOTES.

Editor RURAL WORLD: I get a large amount of valuable information from the RURAL WORLD on fruit and other farm topics. There seems often to be information sufficient in each week's paper to be worth the whole year's subscription. Judge Miller will miss very much. I have been quite busy this fall gathering and selling peaches and apples, ours and other parties'. Peaches were very good for an off year, but some of them were smaller than usual, but our apples were the best we have had for several years. We sold good budded peaches for \$1.25 to \$1.50 a bushel; seedlings, 60 cents to \$1.25. Good winter apples we sell for \$1.10 to \$1.50, home grown. Our grapes did very well. The average apple crop here was very poor this year. We get large lots of grapes shipped here from New York state. Nice ones retail at 25 cents a basket (eight pounds). Fancy fruit we get from California. I see by the Pan-American Exposition report from Buffalo, Nebraska got first on peaches. For size our peaches compare favorably with the peaches of California, and I think ours have a much nicer flavor than those from California.

O. C. BURCH.
Jefferson Co., Neb.

SECOND FRUITING OF PEAR.

I was much interested in reading in your current issue the statement and question of your Reliable County correspondent, G. F. R., relating to the double fruiting of a pear tree on his premises, as well as the remarks which follow the query. It may interest your readers to learn of an experience which I had in this line some years ago. A Duchess d'Angouleme tree in my (then) yard was soaring so high that one day I topped it in on the two chief uprights. I tipped the tiny little pears were starting on their journey. Some weeks later the shorn limbs threw out blossoms. I thought nothing of the circumstance at the time, nor later, when still another upright shoot drew my attention, and I cut this off also. Queerly enough, some time afterward, blossoms were thrown out upon this shaft, and that is not all. Each of these series of blossoms set fruit, and at one time I had on the tree luscious fruit just ripening, several specimens of this large pear about half grown, and blossoms that managed to set fruit before the season was over! The tree was a curiosity to all who saw it, and I let it go for that, never once "letting on" about the trimming. The tree was a dwarf, set below the graft, and was well along on the road to become a standard, writes J. A. Turner in "American Gardening."

Wild Paraparas.—In a case of poison from wild paraparas warm milk will relieve the suffering if given very soon after eating.

THE BIG RED APPLE.

South Missouri, truly called the "Land of the Big Red Apple," modestly accepted the many flattering press notices given the country this year on the immense peach crop that has been marketed and which brought such splendid prices.

Not being content with the big peach crop the drought stricken Ozark country further antedated the world by producing an apple crop that calls for more newspaper comment from Eastern papers, which heretofore have referred to Missouri only as the home of the razor back hog and the producer of haws and acorns on which the animal is supposed to subsist and get fat.

All along the line of the Frisco System in South Missouri the fruit grower has small armies of laborers at work picking and barreling the crop of apples, the equal of which has never been seen known in Missouri. The choicest fruit is packed for export, while the smaller and inferior grade is eagerly sought for by the men who operate evaporators and vinegar factories.

The fruit has already begun to move to the Eastern markets, where the crop this year has been very light. Everywhere along the Frisco System we have seen the loading of cars with barrels of the luscious fruit. Every train for the north and east takes out consignments of apples that are rushed to eastern markets, and placed in cold storage.

Over 42,000 barrels of apples were received in St. Louis Wednesday, the largest receipts of the season, which is now at its height. The apples, which are all of the best quality, are being transported and every route, are for the most part shipped right out again to eastern markets. Those that do remain are put in cold storage. The levee is flooded with shipments, and the Frisco line alone brought in 35,500 barrels from Southern Missouri. Howell County and the entire Ozark country is getting the best advertisement ever given any favored section.—Howell (Co.) Gazette.

FERTILIZING HOUSE PLANTS.

Provided the soil is properly prepared in the first place, and other conditions are right, house plants, as a rule, require but little fertilizing, beyond a slight stimulant during active growth, when there is danger of exhaustion, writes Fred O. Sibley in the "Epitome."

The drooping from grain fed cows, well noted, so as to be no longer pasty, constitute, perhaps, the best fertilizer for house plants, particularly if the soil is further enriched by a dash of fine bone meal. This last substance is not only valuable for roses, carnations and most flowering plants, but may be used to good effect in topdressings when extra fertilization is needed.

Nitrate of soda and ammonia may be used in dilute liquid form, as quick stimulants, provided the proper care is exercised in their application. They should never be applied when the soil is dry. No liquid manures ever should be applied. The soil should first be moistened with clear water, followed by the stimulant. Why? Because when applied while the soil is dry, the plant is not prepared for it, and it shocks it much the same as a plunge into ice water would shock a person. It is safer to use nothing but simple liquid fertilizers, of which a good one can be produced from one peck of cow manure to a barrel of water, or one-half peck of hen droppings to the same amount of water, and not applied until it has stood twenty-four hours.

HANGING BASKETS.—For hanging baskets and window boxes, where the plants from their very number soon exhaust the soil, bone shavings put into the bottom of the earth are excellent. But as they are strong in ammonia, they too must be used cautiously, even though it is actually manifest that the plants are in need of a stimulant. This is true since it does not always necessarily imply that plants that are making poor growth, are in want of extra fertilizing. The trouble is often due to deficient root action, which in turn may be traced to careless watering, improper potting, irregular heating of the room, etc. While the fact remains therefore that high grade fertilizers and chemicals may be applied to house plants advantageously, the danger of overdoing it is not to be overlooked, and their use should be applied with the most careful experiments in this line.

Don't be afraid of putting out too many fruit trees; but be sure that after they are out they receive proper attention. Pruning is the absolute necessity, and spraying is the great factor in growing fruit of fine quality. There is always a market, at home and abroad, for fine fruit. When we hear any one complain of dull market and small prices we may at once conclude that his fruit is not of a good quality—either wormy or knotty or perhaps both. But this is only the reward of negligence. We wish to emphasize the sentence, "Take care of your trees."—Exchange.

On account of shortage of fruit in Germany, America fruit will be in larger demand there than ever before.

May Send You A Book?

I will mail you any book from the list below if you send me your address. With it I will send an order on your nearest drugist for six bottles of Dr. Shoop's Restorative. If you think that you need it after reading this book, you are welcome to take it a month at my risk. If it cures, pay your drugist \$5.00. If it fails, I will pay him myself.

This remarkable offer is made after a lifetime's experience. I have learned how to strengthen the inside nerves—those nerves that alone operate every vital organ. I make each organ do its duty by bringing back its nerve power. No case is too difficult. I take the risk in all.

In five years, 550,000 people have accepted this offer; and 29,000 have paid. They paid because they were cured, for no drugist accepts a penny otherwise. The decision is left with you.

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 For Farm Wagons
 Any Size to fit any wheel.
 Made only by the
MAVANA RUBBER WHEEL CO.
 Havana, Ill.
 We are the largest manufacturers of steel wheels and low down trucks in the U. S.
 18" Wells for Price.

Live Stock

DATE CLAIMS FOR LIVE STOCK SALES.

Nov. 14-15.—Sale of Berkshire and Jersey cattle. Biltmore Farm Annual, Biltmore, N. C.

Nov. 15, 1901.—L. A. Novinger & Sons, Shorthorns, Kirksville, Mo.

Dec. 11, 12 and 13.—Kirk B. Armour and Jas. A. Funkhouser, at Kansas City, Hereford cattle.

Dec. 11-13.—C. B. Bellows, Maryville, Mo., at South Omaha, Shorthorns.

Dec. 15-19, 1901.—Gudgell & Simpson, C. A. Stannard and Scott & March, Herefords, at Fort Worth, Tex.

Jan. 2 to 11, 1902.—"Sotham's" annual Criterion Sale, at Kansas City.

Jan. 14, 15 and 16.—Cornish & Patten, Osborn, Mo., and others, at Kansas City, Mo., Hereford cattle.

Feb. 11-13, 1902.—Redhead Anstey, Boyle and others, at South Omaha, Neb., Hereford cattle.

March 6-7.—L. M. Forbes & Son, Henry, Ill.; J. P. Prather, Williamsburg, Ill.; C. E. Prather & Son, Springfield, Ill.; C. B. Dustin & Son, Summer Hill, Ill.; T. J. Wornall, Mosby, Mo., and others, at Chicago, Ill., Shorthorns.

March 11.—W. P. Nicholas, West Liberty, Iowa, Shorthorns.

June 13.—C. E. McLane, Danville, Ind., at Indianapolis, Double Standard Polled Durhams.

The "National Hereford Exchange" under management of T. F. B. Sotham, as follows:
 Nov. 20-22, 1901.—East St. Louis.
 Nov. 23-25, 1901.—Chicago.
 April 23-24, 1902.—Kansas City.
 May 27-29, 1902.—Omaha.
 June 24-26, 1902.—Chicago.

Nov. 13.—Victor Wiley, Fuller, Ill.

Nov. 20.—H. G. Davis, Woodland, Ill.

Nov. 23.—J. E. Harborth, Ill.

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE.
 Dec. 14.—International sale, W. C. McGavock, mgr., Chicago.
 Feb. 4-6.—Combination sale, W. C. McGavock, mgr., Chicago.
 April 10-11.—Combination sale, W. C. McGavock, mgr., Kansas City.
 June 10-11.—Combination sale, W. C. McGavock, mgr., Chicago.

NATIONAL SHORTHORN SHOWS
 Dec. 27.—Chicago, Ill.
 Dec. 1-6.—Chicago.

NATIONAL HEREFORD SHOWS.
 Dec. 27.—Chicago, Ill.

NATIONAL HEREFORD SALES.
 Dec. 3-4.—Chicago.

ARMOUR-FUNKHOUSER SALE
 At Kansas City, Dec. 10 and 11.

The cattle contributed by Mr. Funkhouser for the Hereford sale at Kansas City, Dec. 10 and 11, are, in the main, from Hesiod 2nd, or some of his descendants, and his offering may be regarded as distinctly a Funkhouser offering. The females are either bred or will have been at foot, and most of them are from service of the bull, March On 6th, that may be considered now as distinctly a Funkhouser sire, and one of the best bulls of the Hereford breed. He will be on exhibition at the sale, together with a number of his get, furnishing buyers with a reasonable idea of what they may expect from his service.

Mr. Funkhouser's offering is especially notable in the number of bulls and heifers by Hesiod 2nd, who has probably furnished as many herd bulls as any sire in America. The Funkhouser offering comprises some twenty cows and fourteen bulls.

The Armour offering comprises some 70 head of cows and 12 head of bulls. It may be divided distinctly into imported and American Hereford. The imported cows are practically all from the Armour importation of 1900. There are some 25 head of imported cows, ranging from three to four year olds, and some 20 head of imported heifers, two-year-olds or just coming two's, all bred to Armour sires, many of them to imported Southington. The other Armour sires used in service are Aaron, the \$3,000 bull, and Lord Prettyface, a son of St. Louis, grandson of the Royal winner, Old Prettyface.

Notable among the imported cows is Phoebe, lot 69. She is by Peer, and is generally regarded as one of the best things ever brought over by Mr. Armour. This same sire has a number of other cows in the offering, and all of them universally good. The celebrated John Tudge sire, Gold Box, is represented by three cows of unusual merit: Old Girl, Fairfax, Cecil, Happy Hampton, Truent, Keep-On, Gamecock, Tiptop, and other celebrated English sires are represented, and the bull Aaron, sire of Majestic, the prize herd bull now in quarantine with the Armour Importation, has several cows to his credit. In fact, the imported division, as a whole, represents the best herds of England.

There are four imported bulls, one of which, Royal Hampton, is especially notable on account of coming from an Albion sire, and from a Happy Hampton dam. This bull blends the Royal winnings in England so perfectly that it would be a misfortune to have him go outside of a regular breeding herd.

It has always been the custom of Mr. Armour to offer a Queen's heifer in his public sales. Queen Ideal, bred by her late Majesty, Queen Victoria, out of Firelight and by Arbitrator, will represent Royalty in this event. She is a heifer of rare quality and will undoubtedly command attention.

Mr. Armour's own breeding is represented by heifers and bulls from Kansas Lad, Beau Brummel, Jr., St. Louis, Aaron, Lord Prettyface, The Strand, Cilmix 4th and the imported bull, Roderick, now in service with Scott & March.

As a summary, the Armour division represents Mr. Armour's history as a breeder and importer, and it was his own ambition to make this offering his greatest.

Calf Scours
 Hood Farm Calf Scour Cure and Cured Digestive Powder do the work. Severe cases cured. Each Remedy, \$1; large (four times dollar size) \$2.50. Sent by any railroad express point in U. S. Etc. extra. C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

FANCY PRICE FOR SHORTHORNS.

Cow From Queen Victoria's Herd Sells for \$5,000 in Chicago.

Chicago, Ill., November 7.—Cicely, a Shorthorn cow, recently of the Queen Victoria herd in England, was sold here today for \$5,000 to J. J. Robbins & Sons, of Horace, Ind. The animal cost Queen Victoria \$4,000 a few years ago. Twenty other cows and bulls realized an average price of \$1,330. These are record figures for Shorthorn cattle for the past twenty-five years. The sales were made at Dexter park amphitheater by W. B. Platt, of Hamilton, Ont., who recently imported the herd from England.

Lord Banff, of the royal herd, was sold to George E. Ward, of Hawarden, Ia., for \$5,000. Choice Goods, considered by many to be the finest Shorthorn bull ever produced, was sold to-night to Robbins & Sons, of Horace, Ind., on private terms, said to be the highest ever paid for a Shorthorn bull in America.

A LOW AVERAGE FOR ANGUS.

Chicago, Nov. 7.—The combination Aberdeen-Angus sale held here yesterday under the management of W. C. McGavock, resulted in an average of \$201.00 on 53 head. Fifty-one cows averaged \$196.15 and 2 bulls \$257.50. The offerings were fair condition with few very thin and a number in good high flesh. Manager McGavock said "it was tough selling."

COWAN'S HERD IS DISPERSED.

His Breeding Career Comes to a Close with an Average of \$228.86.

B. O. Cowan's career as a breeder, that is for the next few years at least, was brought to a close November 6 at the sale pavilion, when the 44 animals in his herd were sold to the highest bidder. The very last of Mr. Cowan's stock sold to go to other homes was the cow Queen of Beauty 5th, which was taken by G. A. Betteridge of Buncheon, Mo.

It was a fortunate occurrence that the greater part of the residue of Mr. Cowan's herd consisted of females, for a very weak bull crowd was present at the sale, and the breeder could not sell his males at as bargain as far as the purchasers were concerned. The cows sold very well, considering their condition, and the fact that several were aged or slightly defective. The latter could not be helped, however, and it is only remarkable that the very last of the breeder's herd should show such general good condition and few defects as did the animals Mr. Cowan put on sale yesterday.

The general average for the entire lot of 44 head was \$228.86. The cows beat this general average with an average of \$244.56. The bulls made the weakest showing, eight head averaging but \$156.57. The top price of the day was \$1,320, which was given for the cow May Violet 2d, a straight Cruickshank calving in the spring of 1898. She was bred by Mr. Cowan himself, and was perhaps as good a specimen of blue blooded Shorthorn as he had on his place. A heifer calf by Lavender Prince sold with the cow. After Col. G. M. Casey of Missouri had bid the pair in for \$1,320, W. P. Harned announced that he would give \$450 for the calf, but the doughty colonel said \$700 would not buy the youngster.

The next best price of the sale and the top for bulls, was \$456, which was given by J. W. Smith of Allerton, Iowa, for Lavender Prince, a 3-year-old bull with heavy Cruickshank top. Martin Flynn of Des Moines, Iowa, paid the third best price of the sale for Myale Lavender, a 6-year-old cow. She brought \$327.

The attendance at the sale seemed very small when compared with the crowds that were present during the Royal sales two weeks ago, but those present yesterday consisted largely of breeders and farmers there for business, and not idle curiosity seekers.

Missouri took the biggest share of the purchases. Iowa followed with 13; Kansas came third with 8, and Nebraska took 5 head.

Chief among the buyers from Nebraska were the representatives of the Experimental Station of the University of Nebraska. Director E. A. Burnett and Prof. H. R. Smith of the faculty attended the sale, and secured three representative animals. Mr. Burnett says that this is the first attempt at starting a Shorthorn herd at the Nebraska college in several years. "We had a good herd there some 10 or 12 years ago," said he, "but it was scattered to the four winds of the heavens, and for awhile cattle breeding became a lost art with the college. Two years ago, however, a Hereford herd was started and now have nine animals of that breed on hand. Six months ago Aberdeen-Angus cattle were introduced and we now have the same number of that breed as of Herefords. These purchases we have made here are the nucleus of our Shorthorn herd, which we intend to build up as well as the other breeds. The students take an exceedingly great interest in the breeding of fine stock, and I think that it more than repays the state for the money that this branch of the college costs."

H. C. Duncan was after the good ones in the sale, bidding next to Colonel Casey on the highest priced cow, May Violet 2nd. He secured a couple of young heifers for \$355. These animals were not bid on with much avidity by the Shorthorn people, as Mr. Cowan said a Hereford bull had broken through his fence and thus the first calves of the heifers would be crosses. Mr. Duncan said that made but little difference to him. "I had such an experience some time ago," he remarked, "and sold the calf to a neighbor for \$2.50. You can believe, however, that the rest of the progeny of the cow will be pure bred Shorthorns."

N. H. Gentry of Sedalia, Mo., the man most prominently looked for the position of live stock commissioner at the St. Louis fair, was among the buyers at the show yesterday. Mr. Gentry modestly refused to talk of the boom his friends are giving him for the place.—The Telegram.

STOCK NOTES.

H. W. KERR, breeder of Red Polled cattle, Carlinville, Ill., writes that the demand for Red Polled bulls is better than ever before and that the RURAL WORLD is the best advertising medium that he has tried. He has lately sold several and still has quite a number to sell.

DR. E. A. WHITE, veterinarian of the New Orleans Board of Health, announces the result of an experiment in the transmissibility of tuberculosis from man to cattle. Several calves were tested to see that they were free from tuberculosis, and then fed with human tuberculosis culture. One of them has just died, and

examination showed that while the liver, kidneys and lungs were in good condition, the intestines were infected with tuberculosis, the animal having died from tuberculous diarrhoea.

SECRETARY ABERDEEN ANGUS BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.—M. W. H. Hainstein of Miller Co., Mo., the address of the Secretary of the Aberdeen Angus Breeders' Association for which you make request, is Thomas McFarlane, Harvey, Ill.

F. M. MARSHALL, Blackwater, Mo., has a herd of Shorthorn cattle which we had the pleasure of inspecting a few days ago. We have always considered Mr. Marshall's herd one of the top herds of the state. Orange Hero 132985, by Godoy, the leading sire, never looked better or had more good calves on hand to his credit. Mr. Marshall has a young Scotch top in Barrington that is a good one, a pure Bates that will bear inspection and several younger ones that promise great things. Go and see this herd and you will buy something.

CANADIAN CATTLE at the Pan-American won 60 per cent of the prizes given. This is a remarkable showing, considering that Canadian cattle formed but 25 or 30 per cent of the total entries. In Shorthorn cattle, Canadians won 1,330 in prizes, as against \$418 by the United States; in Ayrshires, \$430, as against \$357; in French-Canadians, \$422, as against \$357; in fat cattle, \$300, as against \$9; in Herefords, \$355, as against \$749; in Aberdeen-Angus, \$72, as against \$489; in Galloways, \$197, as against \$347; in Guernseys, \$130, as against \$710; and in Holsteins, \$412, as against \$550.

THE CATTLE TRADE is very satisfactory to the shipper who has anything of good quality. All desirable cattle are selling well and making a good profit on the feed put into them, but the same is hardly true of the common and inferior kinds. Regardless of the price of feed, nine times out of ten the man who raises well bred stock and feeds them carefully and thoroughly makes money. It is the fellow who economizes in feed and quality that comes out at the wrong end of the horn.—Chicago Drovers' Journal.

M. R. AMICK of Calhoun, Mo., places his advertisement of Shorthorn bulls in this issue. His cows are mostly of Bates breeding, purchased from the Freeman herd of Henry County, Mo., that was dispersed several years ago. Mr. Amick has used principally Scotch bulls on them, and has produced an excellent quality of cattle. He can now furnish a good lot of young bulls raised by his present Scotch herd bull, Orange Duke 3rd 158523, that are well worth the money asked for them. Orange Duke 3d is of that low-down, beefy type, and is making a splendid cross on his Bates cows. If you want a bull bred for individual merit and of good breeding, it will pay you to correspond with Mr. Amick. Look up his card in this issue.

J. F. ELLIOTT, Vincennes, Ind., writes: The five Berkshires that I have consigned to the American Berkshire Assoc. sale at Chicago, Dec. 4, 1901, in connection with the International Live Stock show, are worthy the attention and examination of all Berkshire breeders. I am offering nothing but what is well matured and ready for breeding. It is with much reluctance that I consign these sows, as they are such as I should keep in my own herd. They are sired by Baron Duke 9th, he by King Lee 2nd, and have for dam Royal Beauty 9th, by King Longfellow. So, you see, their breeding is first class. I cordially invite breeders and farmers to come to this sale and look over my consignment. I trust you will appreciate the quality and bid accordingly.

BERKSHIRE SALE.

The offering of the great Berkshire sale at Dexter Park, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill., Wednesday, December 4, 1901,

during the International Live Stock Show, consists of 50 head of high class Berkshires. The contributors (named in the advertisement) have been prominent winners at the State Fairs of 1901 and have reserved for this sale Berkshires that will command the admiration of the best breeders of America.

The International Live Stock Show, November 20 to December 7, 1901, at Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill., will be the largest live stock show ever held in any country and those attending will have an opportunity to see and buy some of the best Berkshires ever offered to the public at auction.

The catalog tells all about the sale, arrangements and terms, as well as gives a description of the animals, for which address C. F. Mills, Springfield, Ill., secretary American Berkshire Association.

HEREFORDS AT CHICAGO.

The combination sale of Herefords to be held during the week of the International Exposition at Chicago and under the auspices of the American Hereford Breeders' Association will include the greatest lot of breeding cattle ever offered at an association sale. This statement is a strong one and is not in doubt, for it would seem that in this instance each of the forty odd breeders contributing is determined that he will not be outdone in the matter of quality by his fellow consignors, and as a consequence the tops only of each contributor's herd are to be sold in this sale. The show herds that have won the bulk of the premiums at the previous shows this year will be represented in considerable numbers. It will be the great opportunity to purchase a herd bull, or to purchase the right kind of seed with which to start a breeding herd.

As with the previous sales held under the Hereford Association's management, each animal is sold under an iron-clad guarantee of its usefulness as a breeder. The purchaser is at no risk whatever in this respect. The sale will be held Wednesday and Thursday forenoon, December 4 and 5, beginning promptly at 10 o'clock on each day.

The shortage of feed in some sections of the country will work to the advantage of the person who can care for his cattle properly this winter, and to such this sale is an exceptional opportunity. Write C. R. Thomas, Secretary, 235 West Twelfth street, Kansas City, Mo., for a catalog.

H. O. MINNIS of Edinburg, Ill., held his annual sale of Poland-Chinas at his farm just west of town on Nov. 5. As usual it was a success, the offering was of good quality and all spring pigs excepting one. The following is a list of all that brought \$20 or over:

1—Rainy Miller, Champaign, Ill.	\$106.00
2—A. L. Kelley, Loda, Ill.	65.00
3—J. S. Spencer, Payson, Ill.	34.00
4—Louis Heden, Edinburg, Ill.	31.00
5—T. E. Hart, Edinburg, Ill.	27.00
6—Rainy Miller, Edinburg, Ill.	26.00
8—H. G. Davis, Woodland, Ill.	20.00
12—E. L. Jameson, Onida, Ill.	27.00
13—W. A. Jones, Atlanta, Ill.	27.00
15—H. Davis, Waverly, Kan.	57.00
16—Charles Mann, Beecher City, Ill.	35.00
18—J. W. Garby, Mechanicsburg, Ill.	32.00
19—Dr. Breddlove, La Belle, Mo.	31.00
20—H. L. Sweet, Oshkosh, Wis.	37.00
21—Burgess Bros., Bement, Ill.	24.00
22—E. E. Axline, Oak Grove, Mo.	28.00
23—Dr. Rudloff, Ill.	40.00
27—J. W. Garby	12.00
28—W. A. Jones	42.00
29—Dr. Rudloff	20.00
30—D. L. Kennan, Seymour, Tex.	50.00
33—H. L. Sweet	52.00
34—H. G. Davis	25.00
35½—Rainy Miller	35.00
39—H. G. Davis	29.00
41—Kurtland Bros., Atwood, Ill.	40.00
42—H. L. Garby	27.50
43—W. A. Jones	47.50
44—J. W. Garby	38.00
45½—J. W. Garby	31.00
46—E. E. Axline	47.00
47—J. W. Garby	29.00
48—G. J. Kellogg & Sons, Janesville, Wis.	20.00
49—Rainy Miller	29.00
53—John Vaughn, Edinburg, Ill.	37.00

The 69 head brought \$1,964, an average of \$28.

IT PAYS TO DEHORN. Hornless cows give more milk. Hornless sows make better hogs. The best dehorner, the most humane and easiest to use is the **Keystone Dehorning Knife**. Cut on four sides at once, without crushing or bruising. Highest award world's fair. Orders with cash filled from Chicago if desired. Send for circulars. M. T. Phillips, Pomeroy, Pa. (Successor to A. C. Dreiser).

"Sunny Slope Herefords."
 TWO HUNDRED HEAD FOR SALE, consisting of 40 good cows and 80 head of calves, 10 year old heifers and 100 bulls from 8 months to two years old. I will make VERY low prices on any of the above cattle. Write or come to see me before buying.
C. A. STANNARD, Emporia, Kan.

Registered Shorthorn Cattle
 AND POLAND-CHINA HOGS,
 Bred and King Long by **H. A. BARBER, WINDSOR, MO.**

SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE.
 Foundation of herd mostly of Bates breeding, Scotch Topped. Herd headed by ORANGE DUKE 3rd, 158521.
 Call on or address **M. R. AMICK, CALHOUN, MO.**

ARMOUR-FUNKHOUSER
 KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS SALE PAVILION,
Public Sale
Hereford Cattle.
 Tues., Dec. 10, and Wed., Dec. 11, 1901.

THE ARMOUR CATTLE for this sale were chosen by the late Kirk B. Armour, under the conviction that they would form his greatest offering. The selection comprehends a great many of his own breeding, and some forty head imported from the best English herds.

THE FUNKHOUSER SELECTIONS have been made upon an understanding with the late Kirk B. Armour, that the whole offering would be the best ever made by them. We intend to vindicate this statement with the very highest class of cows and bulls that both herds afford.

Catalogues Ready November 10th.

Chas. W. Armour, For Estate of Kirk B. Armour, Kansas City, Mo.
James A. Funkhouser, Plattsburg, Mo.

Sotham's Southern Sale
HEREFORD CATTLE.

The National Hereford Exchange, under the management of T. F. B. Sotham, will hold its initial sale in the splendid steam heated pavilion of the **NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.,** (Across from Eads Bridge, from St. Louis, Mo.)
WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Nov. 20 and 21, 1901, Commencing at 1 O'clock.
115-Registered Herefords for All Classes of Buyers-115
 Splendid Specimens for the Experts.
 Cheaper Ones for the Beginner.
 Profitable Herefords for Everybody.

All will be sold strictly on their merits, without any attempt to palm off silver dollars for golden double eagles. Honorable treatment guaranteed all patrons. This sale, expressly for southern buyers, recognizes a new and extensive field, and being the first public cattle sale ever held at St. Louis, we believe it an **unparalleled opportunity for all buyers.** Reduced freight rates have been granted by some railways on animals bought at this sale for shipment South, and this concession will probably be granted by all southern railroads entering St. Louis. Reduced passenger rates may be obtained. (Take a receipt for your fare.) The National Stock Yards Company will give a banquet to stockmen attending this sale, at their National Hotel, Wednesday evening. **Speakers of national reputation will discuss the relation of Live Stock to Southern Agriculture.** No market in the country offers buyers equal privileges and economy. Cattle will be loaded on cars free of charge. Patrons of this sale should stop at National Hotel, which is but a stone's throw from the pavilion. Rates per day: American plan, \$2.00; European plan, a good room with comfortable bed can be had at fifty and seventy-five cents per day, and good meals at the hotel restaurant, so that expenses need not exceed \$1.00 per day, all guests having the same general accommodations and hospitality.

The following are the consignors: **H. D. SMITH, Compton, Quebec, Can.; MARTIN LIEBIG, Forrest, Ill.; A. B. BRUER & SON, Pontiac, Ill.; DETTE BROS., Viessman, Mo.; T. H. PUGH, Carthage, Mo.; G. EARL ALT, Sharpshoro, Mo.; J. A. STEWART, Columbia, Mo.; T. F. B. SOTHAM, Chillicothe, Mo.; GEO. H. ADAMS, (George F. Morgan, Manager), Linwood, Kas.; GEO. W. HUSSEY, Glasco, Kas.; WM. BENNER, Oak Hill, Mo.; HENRY LEY, Clay City, Ind.; GEO. ESS, Clark, Mo.**

The **WEAVERGRACE** consignment includes bulls by **CORRECTOR** and **IMPROVER**, also the only **CORRECTOR** female we will offer during the season of 1901-2. For catalogues now ready, address

T. F. B. SOTHAM, Chillicothe, Mo.

Long distance telephone in office.

This Advertisement will not appear again.

LARGEST THREE YEAR OLD STEER IN THE WORLD
 WEIGHT 3100 POUNDS, AGE 3 YEARS.
SHORTHORN. Owned by International Food Co., Minneapolis, Minn., U. S. A. We feed "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" every day to our four stallions, Brock Mare, Collie, etc. "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" causes horses, cattle, hogs and sheep to grow very rapidly and makes them Big, Fat and Healthy. It is used and strongly endorsed by over 500,000 Farmers. It is sold on a Spot Cash guarantee to Refund Year Money in any case of failure by over 30,000 Dealers. It will make you extra money in Growing, Feeding or Milking. Owing to its blood purifying and stimulating effects it Cures or Prevents Disease. It is a safe vegetable medicinal preparation to be fed in small sized feeds in connection with regular grain. The use of "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" only costs \$3 FEEDS for ONE CENT. It always pays to feed the best. "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" is endorsed by over 10 leading Farm Journals. A \$3000.00 STOCK BOOK FREE. IF MAILED TO EVERY READER OF THIS PAPER.—
 This Book Contains 143 Large Colored Engravings of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Poultry, etc., and of this Stock. It costs \$8.00 to have our Artists and Engravers make them. It contains a fully illustrated Veterinary Department that will save you hundreds of Dollars. Give description and history of the Breeds of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry. THIS BOOK FREE, Postage Prepaid, if You Write Us a Postal Card and Answer 3 Questions: 1st—Name this Paper. 2nd—How much stock have you? 3rd—Did you ever use "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD"? Send Stamps or Pigs. The Editor of this Paper will tell you that you ought to have a copy of our fully illustrated Book for reference. We will give you \$10.00 worth of "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" if you do not so respond. 50¢ We Will Give the Highest Retail at Price in 1900.
INTERNATIONAL FOOD CO., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., U. S. A. 3 FEEDS FOR ONE CENT

FOR SALE AT AUCTION

on the 31st inst. Eleven American Cattle Club Jerseys, Females. For catalogue and particulars address,

E. J. SMITH, Atty.,
 Cameron, Mo.

LUMP-JAW CURED
 WITHOUT THE PAIN OF A NOSE ROYAL
 We guarantee a cure. No cure, no pay. This remedy has cured many, will cure yours. Heavens near. One bottle will cure four cases of lump jaw. Blood Warts and Tumors that grow on pigs after castrating. Send for a bottle. **E. J. CARVER, Box 15, OTOLO, IOWA.**

Dana's White EAR LABELS
 stamped with any name or address with consecutive numbers. Supply forty recording associations and thousands of practical farmers, breeders and veterinarians. Samples free. Address **W. A. DANA, To Kala St., West Lebanon, N. H.**

Camp Creek Herefords
 Young stock for sale. Inspection invited. Call or write, **LOUIS WEBER, JR.,** Truxton, Lincoln Co., Mo.

Shorthorn Cattle,
 Berkshire Hogs, Angora Goats, Light Brahms and Golden Sealright chickens. Stock and eggs for sale. Call on or address **J. J. LITTELL, Sturgeon, Mo.**

Hereford Cattle!
 20 bull and 20 heifers for sale, all registered choice bred. Call on or address **N. E. MOSHER & SON, Salisbury, Mo.**

R. S. WILLIAMS, Liberty, Mo.
 Breeder of high-class Angus cattle. Bred 17th, 40053, a grandson of Imp. Emily 12311, and famous Black Monk in service. Choice young bulls and females of the richest breeding and individually first class for sale. All leading families represented.

100-HEAD SHORTHORNS
 In herd; young stock of both sexes for sale. The Cruickshank bull Duke of Harlowen 153,067, and his get. W. H. H. Stephens, Buncheon, Mo.

ENGLISH Red Polled Cattle.
 Fine stock. 25 Year olds selected. **L. E. HASELTINE, Dorchester, Greene Co., Mo.**

CEDAR VIEW AND GROVE HILL SHORTHORNS.
 Gay Laddie 119,993 at head of herd. Young stock for sale. Call or write, **POWELL BROS., Lee's Summit, Mo.**

SHORTHORN CATTLE.—Foundation stock was blood known to the breed, and Poland-China hogs of the most approved strains, extra good young cattle and hogs for sale. Write your wants. Visitors welcome; farm adjoining town on E. C. P. Scott & Co. Ry. **W. C. COOK, St. Greenfield, Mo.**

PASTEUR VACCINE COMPANY,
 Chicago, New York, Kansas City, Omaha, Ft. Worth, San Francisco.

Single Blackleg Vaccine } Powder Form.
 Double Blackleg Vaccine }
 Blackleg Vaccinating Outfit

Single Blacklegline } Vaccine ready for use.
 Double Blacklegline } Each dose separate.
 Blacklegline Outfit (Needle with handle), 50c.

Dip
 Disinfectant
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 Scour Cure (Alexander)
 Virus for Destroying Rats

ALL WELL-KNOWN, SUCCESSFUL REMEDIES. WRITE FOR PARTICULARS AND PROOFS OF SUCCESS. FREE SAMPLE OF DIP AND DISINFECTANT SENT UPON REQUEST. BEWARE OF DANGEROUS IMITATIONS OF OUR VACCINES.

HEREFORD ANGUS SHORTHORN
 Sales during the Week of the **INTERNATIONAL LIVE STOCK EXPOSITION, Chicago, Illinois.**

The "tops" of these three great beef breeds to be sold at Auction. The Premier Beef Cattle sales 100 Herefords, 80 Short-Horns, 100 Aberdeen Angus, of the year. Contributed to by the leading breeders, and under the management of the National Associations.

For Hereford Catalogues, **C. R. THOMAS, Secretary, 225 West 12th St. KANSAS CITY, MO.**
 For Aberdeen Angus Catalogues, **W. C. MCGAVOCK, MT. PULASKI, ILL.**
 For Short-Horn Catalogues, **B. O. COWAN, Asst. Sec'y, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.**

Horseman



Twenty-five thousand people saw Cresceus reduce the world's record for trotters on a half-mile track to 2:06 1/4 at Kansas City, Oct. 24. The local Driving Club made a handsome profit on the exhibition.

Chain Shot, the Red Heart gelding, proved a great disappointment at Memphis to those who bought him (taken against him) at the Lexington meeting, especially in the Transylvania race, he acquired a reputation for being "good for a couple of heats," but since he came back the third heat and beat Onward Silver and Dolly Dillon in the fast time of 2:06 1/4, we presume, some people will think him "pretty fair" for three heats.

The season just closed has been unusually replete with both disappointments and surprises, says the "Horse Breeder." The disappointments have been due in many cases to the distemper from which many of the best horses have suffered both east and west. Some of the surprises have been the lowering of the world's running and trotting records, and the lowering of the world's record to wagon, also the defeat of Onward Silver (2:06), by Chain Shot in 2:13 1/4, 2:07 1/4, 2:06 1/4.

Advices from Mexico indicate that a new disease has broken out among the cavalry horses purchased in Colorado and Wyoming last winter by the Mexican government and has carried off a good many of the remounts quite suddenly. The disease takes the form of a small worm found in the nostril of the animal, then follow restlessness, unwillingness to take food and finally convulsions, after which death supervenes. The Mexican war department has appointed a committee of veterinarians and cavalry officers to investigate this new malady.

If Cresceus is retired at the end of this year, as his owner, Mr. Ketcham, says he will, his successor will be found in Lord Derby, but the coming two-minute trotter, it is believed, will be Peter Stirling, the Kentucky Futurity winner. All things considered, this is the greatest trotter that has yet appeared. Neither Cresceus, Directum, Nancy Hanks nor Alitz can equal his record of winning five races at three years of age without losing a heat. His half in 1:40 and last quarter in :30 1/4, in the Kentucky Futurity, is a faster flight of speed than any other three-year-old has ever shown.

The present season has been one of the best in the history of the trotter. Several world's records have been lowered, including the trotting record, which was cut to 2:02 1/4 by Cresceus, and moved a full second nearer the coveted two-minute goal. The associations have generally had a prosperous year, the meetings have on the whole been well patronized, better than ever before, which goes to show that the trotter is held in popular esteem. The pacing record of Star Pointer (1:59 1/4) is still untouched, but the gelding record has been lowered by Prince Alert (2:00 1/4) and others have been knocking right at the door. The sport has been singularly free from scandal, which shows that it is on a higher ethical plane than ever before. This is not to say that we have by any means reached the highest perfection obtainable in trotting sport, but it goes far to show that there is a continued and steady progress toward the desired goal.

When a race meeting is about to be held in Russia, the course is swept free from snow, and follows the wooded shores with red painted railings on each side. On one side is a stand with seating rooms for several thousand people and a special box with tent, hangings for the governor-general, surrounded by the imperial eagle in gold. In front of this box, lower down, one may see the prizes, consisting of gold and silver cups, vases, and ornamental pieces, all in Russian style and taste. A bell rings. The course is cleared by mounted gendarmes, and the competitors in due order take their places in front of the stand, but not side by side, as they always start from opposite sides of the course, with heads also turned in opposite directions. The usual race course hums and noise of betting men are heard. Increase in volume as the bell rings the second time. They are off! And the fascination of rapid motion, open air and strenuous exertion throws its spell over the assembly, high and low, for trotting is certainly the most fashionable and beloved sport in Russia.

This seems to have been rather an unlucky year for horses in the United States. First of all in the spring came news of outbreaks of glanders in the western part of the corn belt, but those seemed to pass without material damage, says "Breeder's Gazette." Kentucky and Tennessee in part complained in early summer of diseases that carried off quite a number of horses and then came the great scourge of influenza in New York. The authorities are not agreed as to the number of horses that died in Gotham this summer, but it is well known that the percentage was larger than during the visitation of any other epidemic disease. From New York this low form of influenza moved to Chicago and, though not so fatal there in its effects, carried off a great number of horses, especially of those not thoroughly insured to life in the city and work on the stones. Next came the news that "maladie du colic" was so prevalent in parts of Nebraska that both State and Nation had to take a hand in the effort to suppress it and finally this last week comes the report that glanders has been introduced by range horses into Southern Wisconsin.

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to an extent that necessitates the prompt action of the State authorities. In the last named instance State Veterinarian E. D. Roberts has caused a most vigorous quarantine to be instituted and a number of diseased horses have been shot by his order. The prolonged drought, according to some authorities, is the basic cause of all this trouble.

An element of fraud in a contract violates it, and a man cannot be bound by a bargain into which he is led by fraud or misrepresentation. The buyer of a horse that turns out to be not as represented can return the animal and bring suit for the money paid. He may elect to treat the contract as void within a reasonable time. A warranty that guarantees a horse sound is as binding as a contract made by a mason or carpenter. To recover the same method must be pursued—an action for damages for breach of the warranty. If a seller refuses to take a horse back that is not as represented the purchaser may sell it for the best price he can get and collect the difference between what he receives together with the cost of keep. A purchaser must have been received before he can take advantage of a fraud. If he did not believe the false representations and believe the attention of the dealer to certain blemishes and unsoundness, he can not afterward make them the basis of any action.

The London Omnibus Company some years ago, with 6,000 horses, gave 3,000 of them 13 pounds of hay and 19 pounds of oats a day. The other 3,000 had seven and one-half pounds of cut straw, and 16 pounds of ground oats. This ration at the time cost five cents a day, or \$18.25 a year less than the whole hay and grain, but those having cut hay and ground oats, kept in flesh as well and did their work as well as the others. With 6,000 horses the saving of \$300 per day in feed bills was an important item. In an experiment with large horses doing heavy work, the feed given at first was four pounds of cut hay, five pounds of ground oats and barley, one-half pound of bran night and morning, and four pounds of whole oats at noon without hay. This was thought insufficient and the hay was increased to five pounds, night and morning and the oats at noon to eight pounds, which was found to be enough for the largest horses. This was about 10 pounds of hay and six pounds of grain less than they had been feeding before, when using entirely whole hay and grain. They had much trouble with colic and inflammation of the bowels under the old system, but never a case under the new plan.

Prince Alert's mile in 2:06 1/4 on the last day of the Memphis meeting was the fastest ever paced in a race. Also a world's record for a hopped pacer; a new record for geldings at either gait, and the fastest mile since 1888, when Star Pointer went his record mile. Prince Alert has shown of late that he holds his one-time conqueror, Anacondo, 2:03 1/4, who, over the mile tracks as well as on half mile tracks, and is together with the Billings crack, Little Boy, to-day regarded by experts as quite apt to, with favorable wintering and a return to high-class form during 1902, lower or at least equal the 1:59 1/4 that only Star Pointer has been able to establish. Prince Alert was trained early in the season by that master hand, Mart Demaree, who unfortunately sustained a broken leg in two places by means of a mare tripping in a race at Boston. What Curry did, Demaree deserves more than mere passing credit for, having paved the way, inasmuch as he overcame the Alert horse's unpleasant ways to a marked degree. In other seasons he was wont to race with some around against the shaft, pulled the traditional ton, while scoring, would not scarce save at a breakneck clip and so exhausted his reserve sources too early to last out a mile to the wire. Now it is all far different. He can be rated away at his driver's option, carries his head straight and comes to the wire almost as strongly as did Star Pointer, the greatest of them all.

The editor of the "American Sportsman," General I. R. Sherwood, a gentleman who stands high in the business, social and political circles of Ohio, recently compared the improvement in the moral tone of the trotting turf, with the deterioration noticeable in dramatic, political and religious affairs. He mentioned especially the lowered standard of the stage, calling attention to the fact that prize fighters without education, culture or genius, and actresses envied with at most alluring social scandals, are coining money on the boards once tried by Edwin Forrest, Booth and Irving, and ends up by calling attention to the present status of the trotting turf, in the following words: "The trotting turf has not only grown more honorable, but it furnishes the highest class and most wholesome entertainment of all outdoor sports. And it is every year improving in correct methods and honest control. Our best citizens are now everywhere in control of the harness turf. They are as honorable and trustworthy as the managers of our railroads, banks, or manufacturing plants. And the turf journals of the harness horse are always free from scandals, and are more fit to be read in the family circle than the average commercial daily." So true is all this that it is a pity that the general public cannot be made to believe it, but there is a class of bigots who will not only refuse to believe it, but who will also continue to assert that no one can be connected with the turf and still be an honest man.

Of the sensational winner at Lexington, Ky., "The Horseman" says: "Peter Stirling is a blood-like chestnut gelding of royal breeding. His sire, Baroness, was a fast and good colt trotter and trotted to a record of 2:14 1/4 at maturity. Out of a possible ten he has six in the list, all this year, all three-year-olds. He is a son of Baron Wilkes, 2:15, and May Wagner, the dam of two trotters in 2:15, by Strathmore; next dam Mary S., 2:28, the daughter of Alcantara and Lady Carr, the American Clay mare that produced Ambassador and others. The dam of Peter Stirling is Medio, who now has three trotters in the 2:15 list and who is a daughter of Cooper Medium, son of Happy Medium, and Queen, by Mambrino Champion. Medio's dam was a daughter of Mambrino King and a mare by the thoroughbred sire Grey Eagle. The representative of the Riverside farm in his race (the Kentucky Futurity) at Lexington had to be the greatest trotter of his kind in the world, as Walnut Hill was no mean trotter to defeat. In the second heat the pair of three-year-olds raced head and head from the wire to the draw gate. The first half was trotted in 1:04 1/4, the second quarter being in 30 1/2 seconds. When it came to the battle for supremacy the chestnut gelding from Lexington shook off his antagonist and trotted to the wire in 2:13 1/4, establishing a new world's record for a three-year-old

trotting gelding, the previous mark having been 2:12 as made in California in 1886 by Who Is It. By many it was expected that Peter Stirling would not possess the endurance necessary to fight out three great heats, but those who held that opinion failed to figure that he was by a very great horse, representing a very great family, and that his pedigree on both the maternal and paternal sides teems with the blood of Mambrino Chief and of the best thoroughbreds."

BLUE BULL NOTES.

L. E. Clement.

Editor RURAL WORLD: E. Knell was kicked in the back on Wednesday of last week by a mare owned in Joplin. The kick almost unjointed Mr. Knell's neck. He was dividing them into lots, and the mare kicked at a colt that ran up.

Columbus in "Western Horseman" called attention to the death of Maud S., dam of Billy the Twister, 2:15, and Prairie Girl, 2:20, and she was by Wild American, first and second dams by Blue Bull 75. Last week I saw Mr. H. F. Smyres and from him learned the history of the mare. Maud S., by Wild American, was bred by Jacob Ridenour of Indiana. Wild American was by Jupiter, son of Long Island Black Hawk, dam of Flying Cloud 134, son of Black Hawk (9). The dam of Maud S. was by Blue Bull and out of the Betty mare, also by Blue Bull. Mr. Smyres says he saw the Betty mare win a race over the one-third of a mile track at Fort Wayne, Ind., and the time announced was 2:24 1/4. She was driven on the track until she went blind and was then purchased by Mr. Ridenour, who bred her to Blue Bull, and her daughter to Wild American. The spring Maud S. was two years of age, Mr. Smyres paid \$300 for her, and that fall gave her a two-year-old record of 2:32-18 years ago, and of course to high wheels. Maud S. was a bay mare and produced 10 foals, 7 of which were grays and sorrels and three were bays. Of the bays Mr. Smyres has two, one a two-year-old filly by Belmont, 2:14 1/4, and a weanling colt by Electric King, sire of Major Centerville, 2:04 1/4, by Electioneer, and out of Mamie C., by Imp. Hercules, making him a full brother to Azmoor and Don Monteth, a new sire this season. Mr. Smyres bred Billy the Twister and Prairie Girl, 2:20, and both were sired by Gray Harry, son of Tempest, Jr. Mr. Smyres also bred, by Billy the Twister, dam the Dr. Gillan mare, by Blue Bull 75 bred by the late Dr. Gillan of Wabash, Ind., and sold by him to Dr. Shelehammer, son of Somerset, Ind., now of Wabash, Ind., from whom Mr. Smyres purchased her, and sold Maud W. to her present owner. This establishes two lines of producing blood to Blue Bull not yet set down by the American Register Association.

I thought better of Trotwood than is shown in his department this week in the "Horse Review," where he says: "With due respect to the good doctor, but it is not the Pilot, Jr., Eclipse and Johnston blood that will help him on his warm blooded Hal mares, but that of some trotting and but pacing-galled descendants of Hambletonian." Trotwood. This was Trotwood's comment on the breeding of Dr. A. H. Rice of near Starkville, Miss. The stud is the result of 15 years of intelligent mating of the choicest lines. The doctor believes in Hal blood and among his mares is the blood of Sweepstakes, Kate Braden, John Dillard, Jr., Prince Pauline and General Harder. When he outcrosses on account of being loaded with Hal blood, he is having recourse to Pilot, Jr., blood through Harold (I did not know Harold had been a Pilot, Jr., blood) in Lord Russell's son to the blood of old Eclipse of Johnston's through his own brother Forrest Bassett, and one of his mares was sent to Dr. Rice, 2:04 1/4. Mr. Smyres made a success of uniting the blood of Blue Bull, the pacing Clay blood in Wild American and the blood of Tempest, Jr.—no Hambletonian blood. In later ventures he used the blood of Star Wilkes through Falmont, 2:14 1/4, and Electric King, 2:24, by Electioneer. The result of this mating has not been tried. It is safe to say Dr. Rice down in Mississippi is breeding colts that will develop extreme speed at either gait without the help of other Hambletonian blood than he gets through Rabbit-Foot by Lord Russell, brother to Maud S.

Dr. M. W. Hicks made a success in breeding trotters with the blood of Blue Bull and his half brother, Flaxtail, and the blood of the Western trotting sire, Green's Banahaw, with no Hambletonian blood with or without the pacing, yet the blood of Prompter, Buccaneer, and Creole has fused kindly with Hambletonian blood. If life and health had been granted this poor old paralyzed dentist the results would have been much more wonderful than they are; although the first two-year-old stallion to trot in 2:25 was of this breeding. The first four-year-old mare to pace in 2:13 1/4 was out of his mother, and the first three-year-old stallion to pace in 2:10 1/4 was by a Hambletonian horse out of the same mare. The preponderance of evidence is in favor of the plans now in use by Dr. Rice, and not those suggested by Trotwood.

One can tell what would have been the results of breeding Blue Bull or Pocahontas Boy mares, and Pocahontas Boy on Blue Bull mares, if James Wilson had been permitted to live a few years longer, or if the estate had been managed by Rich Wilson on the plans of his father. Only the advice of his Attorney kept Rich Wilson from assuming the reins of his business, as his wife, Mr. Hall was so positive that it could speed or later cause family trouble between the heirs that Mr. Wilson at last saw his father's estate settled and no one member of the family able to conduct the business on the lines started by his father. Pocahontas Sam, Elgin Boy and Quinla Chief are sons of Pocahontas Boy out of Blue Bull mares. Legal Tender is another almost unknown pacing family that has produced both trotters and pacers when crossed with the blood of Blue Bull. Any one of the producing sons of Jim Wilson would give better results on the Mississippi mares than the best of pacing Hambletonian blood, if we take our cue from statistics already compiled.

REMOVED THE ENLARGEMENT.

635 W. 4th St., New York City, Oct. 8, 1900.
DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.:
Dear Sir: I have used one bottle of your Kendall's Spavin Cure on a horse for a Capped Knee, and it has removed the enlargement so that the horse is no longer lame. I found it on excellent remedy for Cuts, Scratches, etc.

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VALUE OF SHREDDED FODDER.

Geo. M. Calvin of Fulton County, Indiana, in the "Breeder's Gazette," says: Our experience extends over a period of five years. There were no shreds of fodder run last season within a radius of six miles of our town. Some are owned by individuals and run the same as threshing machines, charging four cents per bushel. Others are owned on the company plan—that is four, five or six farmers owning the shredder and hiring an engine, paying three dollars per day for a man and his engine. With us shreds of fodder has come to stay until we can get something better at least. Some object to the cost of shredding, but I never knew a man to have shredding done but that he was pleased with it and would have more next year.

While the cost looks great, taking into consideration the time of getting the fodder in the dry and the amount saved and the superior quality over the whole, the field of fodder is husked by hand and fed out, and the convenience of feeding and the quality of manure after feeding, the expense is not great. Any kind of stock eats it well and I never heard of its making sore mouths for cattle. I know farmers here who feed it the year round and by this plan are able to have much more pasture during the summer, as they are not so busy with their stock they can pasture by feeding their corn fodder.

The best time to shred is just as soon as the husked corn will keep when put in crib. As early as this the fodder must be dry on the outside as there is a great deal of sap in the stock and with a little rain or very heavy dew the fodder is liable to mold, but later in the season one need not be so particular about this. Our experience is that shredded fodder is not as likely to mildew as cut fodder—the reason why we do not know. I built a rack forty feet long outside last fall by making a bottom out of rails the same as for hay. I find that it keeps equally as well as timothy hay, and by having a fork made on purpose it can be pitched onto a wagon and off very well.

INFLUENZA OR ACCLIMATION IN HORSES.

What is the matter with my horses? They first become stiff in the legs and suffer from cramps, as though they were sore all over. They now stand with their eyes almost closed, and water and matter running from them. The horses were brought five weeks ago from Indiana to Oklahoma. Is it a common disease, or caused by change of climate?

Cloud Chief, O. T. W. W. T.
The horses appear to be suffering from influenza, or as it might be termed in cases of this kind, an acclimation fever, brought on by the change in climate. If the horses are very sick, or appear to have much fever, it would be well to call a competent veterinary surgeon at once; if there is one available. Owing to the severity of some cases, and the complications that are liable to arise, severe attacks of the disease can be satisfactorily treated only under the personal direction of the practitioner. Mild cases require very little medicinal treatment. Good nursing, comfortable quarters, and a nutritious, laxative diet, such as bran and flaxseed meal, with a little green food, is about all that is necessary. If the attack is more severe, with high fever and prostration, give one ounce each liquor opiate and ammonia, and sweet spirit of niter with one dram fluid extract of belladonna in a half-pint of cold water, and repeat two, three or four times daily, according to the severity of the symptoms. If there is constipation give rectal injections of warm soapsuds several times daily, and pint doses of raw linseed oil, as often as may be necessary to keep the bowels moving freely. Unless the stable is very warm, the animals should be blanketed and the legs, if cold, rubbed and bandaged. If catarrhal symptoms develop, steam the head once or twice daily, adding a little pine tar or turpentine to the boiling water, over which the head is steamed, says the "Rural New Yorker."

HORSE MEAT IN AUSTRIA.

The comparatively high prices obtaining in Vienna for beef, mutton and pork put these meats beyond the daily reach of the poorer classes, who are most taxed by hard labor and are obviously in need of strengthening food. Nearly half a century ago the experiment of putting horse meat on the market was made for the first time in Austria. A governmental decree of April 20, 1854, gave legal permission to cut up and sell horse meat as an article of food.

According to a report to the State Department by Consul General Carl Bailey Hurst at Vienna, during the rest of that year and in 1855, 948 horses were slaughtered for food in Vienna. The number rose in 1856—the last year for which statistics are obtainable—to 2,640 head. The price of horse meat ranges from per pound of four quarters, from 5 to 8 cents; hind quarter, 6 to 9 cents; choice cuts for steak and roast, from 5 to 11 cents; the same cuts in beef averaging from 20 to 24 cents a pound. The horse meat is also worked up into sausages, and as such sells at correspondingly low prices. The horse meat butcher shops, of which there are not less than 125 in Vienna, present a clean and attractive appearance, and are in no way distinguishable from the shops where the usual kinds of meat are sold, save by the sign announcing their speciality. Restaurant keepers who serve horse meat must designate this fact in a special column on the bill of fare offered to patrons. The regulations as to the proper conditions of the horses slaughtered are very stringent and carefully enforced. The special inspectors

appointed are, in the main, veterinary surgeons, and those entrusted with the microscopic examination of the meat must be able to show a certificate of having graduated from a course of study in this line at a veterinary or similar institution of their duties. The horses to be slaughtered are inspected both before and after slaughtering. The many diseases of which the symptoms are easily overlooked in the living animal are readily recognized by the experts after the animals have been slaughtered. The inspection of the living animals must be as complete as the opportunity of observing them given the opportunity of observing them closely in and out of the stall. The inspector, notified twenty-four hours previously, must be present at the slaughtering, which should take place by daylight. If the slightest trace of tuberculosis or ulcers be found on the nasal mucous membrane, or any disease of the glands of the throat, the meat of the animal is forbidden for use as food, and due report is made immediately to the proper local authorities.

In the shops where the horse meat is sold a certificate must lie open for all to read. As in other butcher shops the prices of the various cuts per kilogram must be stated on a signboard. In some of the shops donkey meat is also offered for sale and this fact must be announced in a similar manner.

"PETER STIRLING, 2:13 1/4."

Mr. D. C. Palmer, proprietor of the Riverside Stock Farm, at Berlin, Wis., writes the wonderful three-year-old "Peter Stirling" was bred here (follows to say: "I have used QUINN'S OINTMENT for several years, and it is the best preparation I have ever seen or used, and does more than you recommend. I have given it a thorough trial and it has proven successful every time." Mr. Palmer is one of the many leading horsemen who are giving their unqualified endorsement to QUINN'S OINTMENT. For curbs, splints, spavins, windpuffs and all lumps, use this first-class remedy. Only one dollar per bottle delivered. Address W. B. Eddy & Co., Whitehall, N. Y., unless you can obtain from your druggist.

We don't cure bone spavins, but we know a man who does. Consult us about it. We will put you on.

W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F.

ALMA MATER LEADS THEM ALL.

That earnest and intelligent champion of thoroughbred blood in the trotter, the "American Horse Breeder," contained the following in its last issue:

Alma Mater leads all the great broodmares in the number of descendants that have won heats in 2:10 or better this season. There are twelve of them, as follows: Coney 2:02, Sir Alcantara 2:05 1/4, Dandel 2:05 1/4, Audubon Boy 2:06, Charley Hoyt 2:06 1/4, Borama 2:07, Matin Belts 2:07 1/4, Louise G. 2:08, Dark Wilkes 2:09, Cinch 2:09 1/4, Dandy C. 2:09 1/4 and Dr. Book 2:10. Green Mountain Maid comes next with ten to her credit, viz.: Shadow Chimes 2:06 1/4, Borama 2:07, Dolly Dillon 2:07, Carmichael 2:07 1/4, Matin Belts 2:07 1/4, Captain Spinks 2:08 1/4, Spinks S. 2:08 1/4, Council Chimes 2:09 1/4, Frasier 2:09 1/4 and Captor 2:10. Five of the descendants of Green Mountain Maid and two of those of Alma Mater are also descendants of the great brood mare Beautiful Belts 2:23 1/4, viz.: Shadow Chimes 2:06 1/4, Borama 2:07, Matin Belts 2:07 1/4, Council Chimes 2:09 1/4 and Captor 2:10. The two that are descendants of Alma Mater are also descendants of Green Mountain Maid. This makes six in all that carry the blood of Beautiful Belts, just half the number that inherit the blood of Alma Mater. Green Mountain Maid was foaled in 1862. Alma Mater and Beautiful Belts were both foaled the same year, 1872. This is a surprising showing for Alma Mater. It seems almost incredible that she should outrank Green Mountain Maid that was ten years her senior, and have more than twice as many 2:10 or better performers out this season, as Beautiful Belts foaled the same year. It would seem to indicate that the large proportion of thoroughbred element which Alma Mater inherited is an important factor in the production of extreme speed and ability to perpetuate the same, but, of course, opinion differs in regard to this. The fact, however, cannot be changed.

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We will give you four full quart bottles of Hayner's Seven Year Old Rye Whiskey for \$3.20. Express prepaid. We ship in plain packages—no marks to indicate contents. When you get it and test it, if it isn't satisfactory return it at our expense, and we will return your \$3.20. Such whiskey cannot be purchased elsewhere for less than \$5.00.
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H. H. CLARK, Fredonia, N. Y., writes: "The bottle of Quinn's Ointment purchased from you removed a curb and thoroughly, and did it for good. My horse's leg is as smooth as ever."
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Shorthorn Cattle. Scotch, Scotch Topped, Bates and Bates Topped.

As good blood as the breed contains. Imp. Nonpareil Victor 132772, Imp. Blackwatch 133334, Grand Victor 133334, Imp. Blackwatch 133334, in service and large. English, Friesian, Young stock for sale. Come and see or address, GEO. BOYCE, N. Y., Sedalia, Mo.

Gentry Bros. Cedar Vale Stock Farm

Grand Duke of Hesse 125404, assisted by Waterloo Duke of Cedar Vale 125404, heads one of the best of pure Bates and Bates topped, pure Scotch and Scotch topped cows of the most fashionable families. Stock for sale at all times at reasonable prices. Parties met at train. Farm two miles out. Telephone No. 30.

SCOTT & MARCH, Breeders of Registered Herefords.

YOUNG STOCK FOR SALE. BELTON, MO.

ORTIZ FRUIT FARM, MEXICO.

SHORTHORN CATTLE of pure Scotch, Bates and leading American families. BERKSHIRES of leading families of the breed. English Setters and Scotch. Terriers that have been winners at leading bench shows of this country. Stock of all kinds for sale. Visitors always welcome. N. B. GUTHRIE, Mexico, Mo.

CARE OF WEANLINGS.

The time is now at hand when horse breeders usually wean the foals. Similarly it is the time when many a good youngster is irretrievably damaged for lack of suitable care and adequate food. Often and often the poor little foal, never having been taught to eat grain, is shut up by himself away from his mother and left to grow thin and puny from insufficient nourishment and worry over the loss of the maternal care. Foals should have grain to eat from the earliest moment that their tender mouths will permit mastication, and brood mares should have a grain ration every day in the year. Thus treated a foal misses his small supply of milk from the maternal dug only a very little and the eating of his well accustomed measure of crushed oats goes far to reconcile him to the loss of his dam. A full stomach mitigates grief in man or beast to a wonderful degree. Therefore if it is time to wean a foal and he has not yet been accustomed to eat grain on his own account, by all means let him learn that trick thoroughly before separating him from the mare that bore him. Then when he knows right well what to do with the crushed oats placed in his box half the battle of weaning will be won. It is the poorest sort of policy to let the flesh get off a foal's frame at this season of the year. It will cost five times as much to put it back on again during cold weather as it would to have kept it on, and what is more, if a foal is once let get down poor at the opening of winter there is no telling how he may suffer in after time, no matter how well he may be done to or how heavily he may later be fed. "Keep the flesh on the foal that is born on it" is an excellent maxim to follow. The breeder who does this will rarely lose money on his horses.—Breeder's Gazette.

THE ONES THAT CUT

No braising nor castrating. CONVEY AND MASTER'S DISHONORS. Holders and everything required for disbarring. Catalogue free. G. B. WESTER, CHRISTIANA, PA.

HAMER'S SURE CURE

For Fists, Polli Evils, Ringbones, Spavins, Swelled Feet, Warts, Splints, etc. \$1.00 per bottle by mail. 2 large bottles by express, \$2.00. Money returned if not satisfied. Write for sample. Sold by druggists. H. H. HAMER, Vermont, Vt.

H. W. KERR, BREEDER OF RED FOLDED CATTLE

Good young bulls for sale. Carlisle, Ill.

NO SPAVINS

The worst possible spavin can

Home Circle

Written for the RURAL WORLD.
SEA VENTURES.

I stood by and watched my ships go out.
Each one by one, moving free,
What time the quiet harbor filled,
With flood-tide from the sea.

The first that sailed, her name was JOY,
She spread a smooth, white ample sail,
And eastward drove with bending spars
Before the rushing gale.

Another sailed, her name was HOPE—
No cargo in her hold she bore,
Thinking to find in Western lands
Of merchandise a store.

The next that sailed her name was LOVE,
She showed a red flag at the mast—
A flag as shown as she showed,
And she sped South right fast.

The last that sailed her name was FAITH;
Slowly she took her passage forth;
Tacked and lay-to, at last she steered
A straight course for the North.

My gallant ships they sailed away,
Over the shimmering summer sea;
I stood at watch for many a day—
But one came back to me.

For JOY was caught by Pirate Pain—
And LOVE ran upon a hidden reef—
And LOVE took fire and foundered fast
In whelming seas of grief.

FAITH came at last, storm-beat and torn,
She recomposed me all my loss;
For as a cargo she brought
A CROWN linked to a CROSS!
Green Co., Mo. W. W. WARNER.

Written for the RURAL WORLD.
KIND AND UNKIND WORDS.

If anything unkind you hear,
About someone you know, my dear;
Do not, I pray you, it repeat
When you to someone chance to meet.
For such news has a leaden way
Of clouding o'er a sunny day.
But if you something pleasant hear,
About someone you know, my dear;
Make haste to make great haste, 'twere well,
To her or him the same to tell;
For such news has a golden way
Of lighting up a cloudy day.

It is difficult for me to decide between
the real author of a slander and those
who practice quoting or repeating his
or her words. There are such persons in
most all communities, and occasionally
it is our misfortune to come in contact
with them. Persons who have itching
ears and restless tongues are ever on the
alert for something to tell someone—real
or imaginary. And when they hear
something new in their line of business
they roll it as a sweet morsel under their
tongues, too impatient to impart it to
the one slandered.

Probably their victim is a pure, innocent
girl. Probably the shock of such
news to her sensitive nature is the means
of clouding o'er not merely a day—a year.
Just a life-time—all coming through the
repetition of a story by this sub-scandal-
monger or repeater.

Too often a minister of the gospel is the
sufferer. His influence is so much crippled
by evil reports that he becomes dis-
couraged and gives up a good and grand
work to grieve over the unkindness of
those who once trusted and loved him,
because a wicked story was kept afloat
by a wicked "repeater," who came in
the office of a "friend." Such a fault is
a grievous one and should be remedied.
I have known those who wear the name
Christian to be equally guilty with the
vilest, most reckless person in a com-
munity by repeating scandal. Shame on
such Christians. If we cannot speak well
of those with whom we associate, let us
say nothing at all. "Let us do all the
good we can, to all the people we can,
in all the ways we can." When we hear
something complimentary of someone, let
us hasten to tell him or her, and just note
how it will fill the hearts of the truly
noble with songs of joy. Don't wait till
a friend is dead before you can take time
and courage to say something good of
him, but say it to-day. Let your friends
know your great appreciation of their
worth by earnestly telling them. Praise
every effort made for good, and see how
much it will brighten your own life and
increase your influence for good—no mat-
ter what your station in life is—whether
rich or poor.

"Smile upon the troubled pilgrim
Whom you pass and meet,
Frowns are thorns and smiles are blossoms
Oft for weary feet."
Cleveland Co., Okla. STELLA.

Written for the RURAL WORLD.
A REVIEW.

While pressure of many cares has kept
our pen idle, yet we have mused much on
the letters written recently for the Home
Circle. Being exceedingly fond of peo-
ple, it is a great delight to study friends
as ascertainable for characteristics and
the motives that actuate the life. If you
will give this subject some thought,
friends, you will find in everyone some-
thing to love, and also will note how
everyone betrays herself—manifesting at
times the generosity of a nature, or again
showing how helpful one wants to be
and is, and again shadowing life by self-
ishness.

We have come to have a warm per-
sonal interest in the contributors to this
department.

Rosa Autumn has won our admiration for
the mother spirit she so oft displays.
Her last letter of reminiscences touched
us, showing as it did her disposition to
cherish memories of bygone days.

The notes of sadness in May Myrtle's
poems, which we so prize, have at times
made us feel that life is not to be lightly



The Grocer
who neither sands
his sugar nor
waters his milk—
who believes in
the best, and is particular
to please his patrons.
That's the grocer who recom-
mends and sells
Lion Coffee
Coffee that is coffee—un-glazed
—unadulterated.

lived. Yet while we do not think life's
song is all written in the minor key, it
is well to realize that "life is earnest" and
it may be joyous.

Mrs. Jody makes us feel her love for
and faith in the power of the farm home.
It is so helpful to have the poetry of the
common place incidents of the farm re-
vealed to us. Think of the utter help-
lessness of the poet to sing in rhythm of
the glories of a life lived in perfect ease.
The unnaturalness and aimlessness of
such a life after all make it one of pov-
erty of the ideas and deeds that are ma-
terial for the poet.

With Idyll we have sympathized. We
know full well what a drouth on a farm
means. We will remember when the prairie
home was first occupied by the writer's
family, that water was a mile from the
house, and that was secured from what
seemed to us a hole in the ground, though
the neighbors dignified it as a spring. Then,
Idyll, we didn't have canned peaches or
even dried apples. The country was
new and full of a new life. We were a
small part of our daily menu. It was just
kept for a relish if some member of
the family were not feeling very well. We
were thankful for green or ripe to-mato
sauce, or even pumpkin butter. The seasons
that gave us wild plums and grapes and
gooseberries were thought to be most
bountiful.

Wife of Borghumile, that letter of yours
showing the possibility of a New South
was read with much avidity. At this time
of the year we have often pondered on
the delight of such a climate as you have
described. Tell us more of that section of
our country. And Ella Carpenter, your
letters of Washington and of your trips are
always so charmingly told that we wish we
could spend a week with you living so near
to Nature's heart.

The remnant sketches of Dype have been
exceedingly interesting. The people of his
locality ought to preserve them. Such facts
will in a few years be regarded of great
historical value. We are prone to read the
history of Africa or some other far distant
country, and neglect that of our own vicinity.
Dyde is teaching us to begin to study our
own home history.

The letters of Mesdames Tabor and Ed-
wards have not only been read with in-
terest, but have found their way into the
writer's kitchen. Some of our most daily
dishes are made in a Tabor and Edwards
style. The bright, ray letter by Mrs. Warner
gives us a glimpse of her happy life, so full
of content that the kitten even is con-
scious of it, and creeps up into her lap
to revel in it. A happy home picture—for
which we always give thanks.

There are other letters that we would
like to note, knowing that other of the
writers must be given a hearing, hence
desist, but feel that we must at least
be given time to welcome Mrs. Single-
ton "back home," and say that Mrs.
Shaw's spirit of reflecting the good noted
in others is most commendable and will
have, and has had, its influence in others.
Just let me ask for Pine Burr. Her brave,
cheery letters have stirred the writer to
highest admiration. At rest.

MRS. MARY ANDERSON.
Coldwell Co., Mo.

Written for the RURAL WORLD.
ROSA AUTUMN'S PLANTS.

Every lady has her own way of doing
things, and, of course, I have mine. Let
me tell you of my way of treating some of
my plants. I have a large box of plants
in the spring I place two spurs, or
sprouts, in each box, no more; giving, or
throwing the rest of the roots away. I
then place the box where it will be sheltered
from the hot sun, and give the plants
all the water they need. They grow fast
and are in bloom all summer and fall.
I remove the boxes to the porch, where
they bloom until severe freezing weather,
then the boxes are carried to the cellar,
where they remain until spring, when
the roots are again separated, and they
were the spring before. I have treated
my cannas in this way for several
years, and always with the best of results.
I have several shades of color, red, white
and yellow. I give the roots no water
through the winter, just let them rest,
where they will not freeze or get wet.

I treat my chrysanthemums in the same
way, always with success. I have a fine
line of plants as I ever saw, and I have
them in bloom until long after Christmas
by bringing the boxes into the house,
where they will not freeze. I do not di-
vide the roots of my geraniums, but in
every other way I treat them as I do the
cannas and chrysanthemums by keeping
them in boxes. They grow readily from
slips.

One of the most admired plants I had in
my yard this summer was a single pen-
tagon that I had kept through the winter
in my room and planted out by the front
steps, where it grew beyond all expecta-
tion, trained up by one of the posts of the
porch and other supports. It grew about
five feet tall, and branched out about four
feet and was covered all summer with
dark crimson flowers. It was just one
mass of bloom—a perfect crimson bower
and so very sweet, sending its rich per-
fume through the house of an evening to
the delight of all who would be near to
inhale its sweet fragrance. I have potted
four this fall to be kept through the win-
ter in the house and planted out next
spring as this one was last spring. I have
one white and one pink in one box to be
planted on one side of the steps, and one
white, or rather light spotted, and one

crimson, to be planted on the other side of
the steps. If they are as handsome, and
as sweet, as the one I had this summer,
I shall be richly paid for all my trouble in
their care this winter. In fact, they are
but little trouble, and are in bloom all the
time, richly repaying for all the trouble in
caring for them as they go through the
winter, to say nothing of their loveliness
through the entire summer. They are all
four in bloom at this time and are very
lovely and fragrant. Anyone can have
them, for only a very little sun is re-
quired for them to grow and bloom pro-
fusely all the time. Mine get but little
sun all winter and are in the shade all
summer, as they are planted on the north
side of the house, where they only get the
sun about an hour morning and evening.
Payette Co., Ill. ROSA AUTUMN.

Written for the RURAL WORLD.
ANOTHER STRANGER.

We have been taking the RURAL
WORLD for only a little more than three
years, and think it the best farm paper
we ever read, as we get so much good ad-
vice about everything.

There has been a great deal of wheat
sown around here this fall. It is coming
up and is looking well, but it is needing
rain badly. The forest trees are lovely
now with their gay colored clothes.
Brother Lyon, this drouth may be a
blessing in disguise, but for the life of us,
we can't see it that way. We experienced
a similar blessing last year in the shape
of a hailstorm that destroyed all our crop.
It looks as if two blessings right together
are more than we can very well stand.
We are clearing up more ground and try
to keep the plow going, getting ready for
another year and hope for the best. What
in the world has become of the parson? I
always read his letters first and feel dis-
appointed when the paper comes and he
has failed to write. Mrs. Carpenter, I
always enjoy reading your interesting let-
ters from your wonderful country. Ina
May, you need not try to find fault with
your picture, for none of us will agree
with you. JEANNIE.
Morgan Co., Mo.

Written for the RURAL WORLD.
CLIFF REMINISCENT SKETCHES.

Cave Visitors.

One bright May morning, just as the
rising sun was bathing the Hollow and
environs with the glory of its refulgent
light, the verdure of green was man-
tling earth and forest with its halo of
beauty and the wild flowers were begin-
ning to crown all with their wondrous
hues, forming a picture in nature of the
most pleasing grandeur, a carriage drawn
by two magnificent bays, traveled the
woods road from the east and halted at
the Hollow, south of the Cave.

The occupants stepped lightly from the
handsome conveyance to the green sward
and began arrangements for a day of
recreation. They were a lady and gen-
tleman and two children, a boy and girl,
aged twelve and ten years, all giving con-
clusive evidence of superior intelligence
and refinement. They strolled northward
through the Hollow to the Cave, where
they swung their hammocks and prepared
for a time of enjoyment. They whistled
away several hours in mirth and song
and the Hollow resounded with the grand-
est melody of music that had ever pen-
etrated its recesses.

At noon a sumptuous feast was spread
and the tempting viands fully enjoyed,
when they strolled northward on a tour
of discovery and wondered of the scenes
that had been enacted through the Hol-
low, for there was abundant evidence of
previous visitations of far different char-
acter from that of their short sojourn.
They loitered along on their return to the
Cave. The boy and girl utilizing the ac-
casion to the fullest capacity in play and
laughter. When the cave was reached the
sun was casting long shadows to the
east. They unweariedly to their hammocks,
gathered up their utensils, resumed their
seats in the carriage and were soon speed-
ing eastward to their homes.

That man has since occupied eminent
positions of official honor in state and na-
tion, a candidate in one of the national
conventions for nomination for the Presi-
dency. The boy has become an able and
eloquent divine in the M. E. Church.
Southern, having reached the highest po-
sition attainable in that church. The girl,
grown to womanhood, is now the wife of
an U. S. Senator from a neighboring state,
and a brilliant star in Washington society,
where she has held sway as a queen
among the intellectual and charitable peo-
ple in the higher walks of life in the na-
tion's capital for several winters. Her
husband is an influential factor in his
political party and has a bright promise
of larger fame in time to come.
Edinburgh Co., Ill. DYDE.

She was a little Cambridge girl, and not
very well acquainted with school disci-
pline. One day she was discovered wis-
pering, and the teacher sent her to an
anteroom to meditate on the enormity of
her offense. When she was again per-
mitted to join her classmates, the teacher
asked, "What were you saying to the girl
next to you when I caught you whisper-
ing?" The little culprit hung her head for
a moment, and then replied: "I was only
telling her how nice you looked in your
new dress." "Well, that—yes—I know—
but we must—the class in spelling will
please stand up."—Boston Herald.

STAND BY YOUR PROMISE.

"You mustn't repeat this, you know, for
I promised not to tell," said a girl who
was betraying a confidence to a friend;
and apparently it did not enter her head
to wonder why she should trust her friend
more than herself. She had pledged her
word to keep another's secret, and had
broken her promise. What assurance did
she have that the other would not follow
her example?

Some of us who betray confidence in this
way excuse ourselves by saying, "I prom-
ised not to tell, but you won't count."
But do we always make it clear to
those who are so unfortunate as to trust
us, that we intend to share their se-
cret with at least one? Mental reserva-
tions are not enough. If we cannot keep
a confidence, let us refuse to accept it.
And it does not excuse us for telling a
secret we have promised to keep, that we
take it for granted that some one else
is honor higher than our own.—Young
People's Weekly.

DON'T BE AFRAID TO WORK.

One thing that keeps young men down
is their fear of work. They aim to find
genteel occupations, so they can dress
well and not soil their clothes, and han-
dle things with the tips of their fingers.
They do not like to get their shoulders
under the wheel, or their hands to give
order to others, or figure as masters, and
let some one else do the drudgery. There

LYON & HEALY ORGANS

are the great favorites to-
day. "American Standard" wash for
Sweetness and Purity of
Tones. New styles of
PIANO CASE
ORGANS
which give the most satis-
fying satisfaction.
All our organs have the
latest and most modern im-
provements. True cases and
action, and beautiful and
brilliant and accurate of fin-
ish. Walnut, Mahogany or Ebony finish.
The Latest Style.
Walnut, Mahogany or Ebony finish.
PRICES ALWAYS THE LOWEST.

We make the terms of payment so easy that any
one can buy one. Ask your dealer for the Lyon &
Healy Organ. It does not keep from wide dis-
tributing our beautiful Catalogue FREE.



Our Piano Case Organ. 17 Adams St.,
LYON & HEALY, CHICAGO, ILL.

is no doubt that indolence and laziness
are the chief obstacles to success.
When we see a boy, who has just se-
cured a position, take hold of everything
with both hands and "jump right into his
work," as if he meant to succeed, we have
confidence that he will prosper. But, if
he stands around and asks questions,
when told to do anything; if he tells you
that this or that belongs to some other
boy to do, for it is not his work; if he
does not try to carry out his orders, but
avoid them; if he wants a thousand
explanations when asked to run an er-
rand and makes his employer think he
could have done the whole thing him-
self; one feels like discharging such a boy on
the spot, for he is convinced that he was
not cut out for success. The boy will be
cured with mediocrity or will be a failure.
There is no place in this century for the
lazy man. He will be pushed to the wall.
—Success.

Mothers will find "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Sy-
rup" the best remedy for Children Teething.

JIM'S SWEETHEART.

Mother put on her Sunday best.
Her hair wedding gown,
And white straw bonnet neatly tied
With strings of faded brown;

We woke before the roosters crowed
And stood in the doorway
To see the boat race, for our Jim
Was captain of the crew.

You see, six olive branches came
To bless our honest love—
Five slumber in the churchyard green
With little stones above;

But one was left in mother's arms—
Stern death was kind to him,
The youngest of our tiny flock,
The sturdy boy, Jim.

He took it in his curly head
To want a college course;
I parted with the pasture lot
And sold the sorrel horse;

We sent him every dollar saved,
And made a seedy pair
In garments that had long outlived
Their days of useful wear.

We did not want to shame our boy
And so kept out of sight
Behind a row of waving flags
And fluttering kerchiefs white.

But when the slender sailor swept by
The rival crews abreast
We both forgot our shabby clothes
And shouted with the rest.

The surging throng closed up in front.
We could not see our son.
But soon a mighty cheer went up
And told us Jim had won.

The crowd took up the college yell
And sent it to the skies,
And college colors everywhere
Shook out their brilliant dyes.

He stepped ashore, looked up and saw
His mother's wrinkled face,
And hurried to her through the ranks
Of broadcloth, silk, and lace.

He never gave a single glance
Toward the pretty girls.
But kissed her on the withered lips,
And kissed her silver curls.

His sunburnt face was glorified
With proud and happy smiles;
He did not mind because her hat
Was years behind the styles.

But led her out before his friends,
A figure quaint and prim.
In stiff, old-fashioned lilac silk—
"My sweetheart, boys," said Jim.

—Anna Irving, in Leslie's Weekly.



THE NEW BABY

Opens up a new world to the loving
mother. If it is a strong, healthy baby
that new world is a world of happiness.
If it is a weak, fretful child the new
world is a world of anxiety. It has been
proven in thousands of cases, that the
use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescrip-
tion makes all the difference between
strength and weakness in children.
Healthy, happy mothers have healthy,
happy children. Favorite Prescrip-
tion gives the mother strength to give
her child. It makes the baby's advent
practically painless and promotes the
secretion of the nourishment necessary
to the healthful feeding of the nursing
child.

"I have been using Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescrip-
tion of cod liver oil for my little boy, Victor, for
some time, and he is now a strong, healthy baby.
I can testify to the fact that he is now a strong,
healthy baby, and that he is now a strong,
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